INSIST ON
Knowing where your Senators in Congress stand on Labor's amendments to the anti-trust laws. You have a right to know.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

Entered as second-class matter, ... under the act of August 24, 1912.

HELP THE MINERS.
Local unions are urged to give prompt financial aid to the striking coal miners of Colorado.

VOL. 4. NO. 17 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1914. WHOLE NO. 173

CLAYTON BILL REPORTED TO SENATE

Washington, July 25.—The Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate has reported the Clayton anti-trust bill, with amendments, to that body. For comparative purposes, the labor sections of the bill as passed by the House and as reported to the Senate, are both printed below.

The section exempting labor unions and farmers' organizations from the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law is as follows:

ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE.

Section 7. That nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of fraternal, labor, consumers, agricultural, or horticultural organizations, orders or associations instituted for the purposes of mutual help and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations, orders or associations, from carrying out the legitimate objects thereof, nor shall such organizations, orders, or associations, or the members thereof be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the anti-trust laws.

REPORTED BY SENATE COMMITTEE.

Section 7. That nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the anti-trust laws.

The section dealing with injunctions as as follows:

(House)

Sec. 18. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employes, or between employers and employes, or between employes, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of, a dispute, concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a property right, of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at or near a house or place where any person resides or works, or carries on business or happens to be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peacefully assembling at any place in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto, nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held unlawful.

(Senate Committee)

Sec. 18. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employes, or between employers and employes, or between employes, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving, or growing out of, a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a property right, of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons whether singly or in concert from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from withholding their patronage from any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peaceably assembling in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto; nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of the anti-trust laws.

The sections dealing with the contempt proceedings and jury trials are as follows:

(House)

Sec. 19. That any person who shall willfully disobey any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command of any district court of the United States or any court of the District of Columbia by doing any act or thing therein, or thereby forbidden to be done by him, if the act or thing so done by him be of such character as to constitute also a criminal offense under any statute of the United States, or at common law, shall be proceeded against for his said contempt as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 20. That whenever it shall be made to appear to any district court or judge thereof, or to any judge therein sitting, by the return of a proper officer on lawful process, or upon the affidavit of some credible person, or by information filed by any district attorney, that there is reasonable ground to believe that any person has been guilty of such contempt, the court or judge thereof, or any judge therein sitting, may issue a rule requiring the said person so charged to show cause upon a day certain why he should not be punished therefor, which rule, together with a copy of the affidavit or information, shall be served upon the person charged with sufficient promptness to enable him to prepare for and make return to the order at the time fixed therein. If upon or by such return, in the judgment of the court, the alleged contempt be not sufficiently purged, a trial shall be directed at a time and place fixed by the court. Provided, however, That if the accused, being a natural person, fail or refuse to make return to the rule to show cause, an attachment may issue against his person to compel an answer, and in case of his continued failure or refusal, or if for any reason it be impracticable to dispose of the matter on the return day, he may be required to give reasonable bail for his attendance at the trial and his submission to the final judgment of the court. Where the accused person is a body corporate, an attachment for the sequestration of its property may be issued upon like refusal or failure to answer.

In all cases within the purview of this act such trial may be by the court, or, upon demand of the accused, by a jury; in which latter event the court may impanel a jury from the jurors then in attendance, or the court or the judge thereof in chambers may cause a sufficient number of jurors to be selected and summoned, as provided by law, to attend at the time and place of trial, at which time a jury shall be selected and impaneled as upon a trial for misdemeanor; and such trial shall conform, as near as may be, to the practice in criminal cases prosecuted by indictment or upon information.

If the accused be found guilty, judgment shall be entered accordingly, prescribing the punishment, either by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court. Such fine shall be paid to the United States or to the complainant or other party injured by the act constituting the contempt, or may, where more than one is so damaged, be divided or apportioned among them as the court may direct, but in no case shall the fine to be paid to the United States exceed, in case the accused is a natural person, the sum of $1,000, nor shall such imprisonment exceed the term of six months.

Sec. 21. That the evidence taken upon the trial of any person so accused may be preserved by bill of exceptions, and any judgment of conviction may be reviewed upon writ of error in all respects as now provided by law in criminal cases, and may be affirmed, reversed, or modified as justice may require. Upon the granting of such writ of error, execution of judgment shall be stayed, and the accused, if thereby sentenced to imprisonment, shall be admitted to bail in such reasonable sum as may be required by the court, or by any justice, or any judge, of any district court of the United States or any court of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 22. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to relate to contempts committed in the presence of the court, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, nor to contempts committed in disobedience of any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command entered in any suit or action brought or prosecuted in the name of, or on behalf of, the United States, but the same, and all other cases of contempt not specifically embraced within section nineteen of this act, may be punished in conformity to the usages at law and in equity now prevailing.

Sec. 23. That no proceeding for contempt shall be instituted against any person unless begun within one year from the date of the act complained of; nor shall any such proceeding be a bar to any criminal prosecution for the same act or acts; but nothing herein contained shall affect any proceedings in contempt pending at the time of the passage of this act.

(Senate Committee)

Sec. 19. That any person who shall willfully disobey any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command of any district court of the United States or any court of the District of Columbia by doing any act or thing therein, or thereby forbidden to be done by him, if the act or thing so done by him be of such character as to constitute also a criminal offense under any statute of the United States, or under the laws of any state in which the act was committed, shall be proceeded against for his said contempt as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 20. That whenever it shall be made to appear to any district court or judge thereof, or to any judge therein sitting, by the return of a proper officer on lawful process, or upon the affidavit of some creditable person, or by information filed by any district attorney, that there is reasonable ground to believe that any person has been guilty of such contempt, the court or judge thereof, or any judge therein sitting, may issue a rule requiring the said person so charged to show cause upon a day certain why he should not be punished therefor, which rule, together with a copy of the affidavit or information, shall be served upon the person charged, with sufficient promptness to enable him to prepare for and make return to the order at the time fixed therein. If upon or by such return, in the judgment of the court, the alleged contempt be not sufficiently purged, a trial shall be directed at a time and place fixed by the court. Provided, however, That if the accused, being a natural person, fail or refuse to make return to the rule to show cause, an attachment may issue against his person to compel an answer, and in case of his continued failure or refusal, or if for any reason it be impracticable to dispose of the matter on the return day, he may be required to give reasonable bail for his attendance at the trial and his submission to the final judgment of the court. Where the accused is a body corporate, an attachment for the sequestration of its property may be issued upon like refusal or failure to answer.

In all cases within the purview of this act such trial may be by the court, or, upon demand of the accused, by a jury; in which latter event the court may impanel a jury from the jurors then in attendance, or the court or the judge thereof in chambers may cause a sufficient number of jurors to be selected and summoned, as provided by law, to attend at the time and place of trial, at which time a jury shall be selected and impaneled as upon a trial for misdemeanor; and such trial shall conform as near as may be to the practice in criminal cases prosecuted by indictment or upon information.

If the accused be found guilty, judgment shall be entered accordingly, prescribing the punishment, either by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court. Such fine shall be paid to the United States or to the complainant or other party injured by the act constituting the contempt, or may, where more than one is so damaged, be divided or apportioned among them as the court may direct, but in no case shall the fine to be paid to the United States exceed, in case the accused is a natural person, the sum of $1,000; nor shall such imprisonment exceed the term of six months: Provided, That in any case the court or a judge thereof may, for good cause shown, by affidavit or proof taken in open court or before such judge and filed with the papers in the case, dispense with the rule to show cause, and may issue an attachment for the arrest of the person charged with contempt; in which event such person, when arrested, shall be brought before such court or a judge thereof without unnecessary delay and shall be admitted to bail in a reasonable penalty for his appearance to answer to the charge or for trial for the contempt; and thereafter the proceedings shall be the same as provided herein in case the rule had issued in the first instance.

Sec. 21. That the evidence taken upon the trial of any persons so accused may be preserved by bill of exceptions, and any judgment of conviction may be reviewed upon writ of error in all respects as now provided by law in criminal cases, and may be affirmed, reversed, or modified as justice may require. Upon the granting of such writ of error, execution of judgment shall be stayed, and the accused, if thereby sentenced to imprisonment, shall be admitted to bail in such reasonable sum as may be required by the court, or by any justice, or any judge of any district court of the United States or any court of the District of Columbia.

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Sec. 23. That no proceeding for contempt shall be instituted against any person unless begun within one year from the date of the act complained of; nor shall any such proceeding be a bar to any criminal prosecution for the same act or acts; but nothing herein contained shall affect any proceedings in contempt pending at the time of the passage of this act.

SHIP COMPANIES EXPOSED

Washington, July 25.—An extensive secret agency system to induce immigrants to take passage to America in defiance of the laws of their country is one of the interesting phases of a report covering practically every phase of the immigration problem which has just been submitted to the Federal Department of Labor by W. W. Husband, special representative.

The report condemns the illegal secret agency through which a rich harvest is reaped from immigrants.

The report states that while avoidance of military service, a desire for adventure, dissatisfaction with political and social conditions and alleged discrimination on account of race or religion are causes of some immigration from the sources named, all of these combined are of little importance compared with the simple economic inducement of higher wages and a steadier demand for labor in the United States. Encouraging letters from friends in America and evidences of prosperity displayed by returned immigrants, supplemented by the persuasive work of steamship ticket agents and brokers, are given as the chief causes.

Foreign steamship companies are not permitted to do an open emigration business in Russia, and their activities in other countries are greatly hampered by strict regulations. Moreover, emigration from all such contries is illegal unless consented to by the government, which consent is often withheld for military or other reasons. To overcome these conditions, the report states, there has been developed an extensive secret agency system, under which a large part of the emmigration movement from eastern Europe is handled. Agencies of steamship lines or semi-independent concerns which cannot operate legally in countries where emigration originated are located at convenient points outside such countries, and these, through co-operation with the secret agency system, reap a rich harvest without assuming responsibility for the violation of law involved.

Practically all Eastern European immigrants know before leaving home that work will be available in the United States, says the report, and in many cases the assurance is so definite that they are technically contracts laborers, and therefore liable to exclusion. Many of these, however, do not seem to realize the fact, for our contract labor law is not generally understood in Eastern Europe, possibly because it is the direct opposite of the policy of Canada and other countries which seek to promote migration by promising employment.

"The artificial promotion of immigration," says the report, "by agencies is contrary to the policy of practically all immigrant-furnishing countries, as well as to the policy of the United States. Such artificial promotion is thought to be detrimental to the economic welfare of the countries concerned, and it is also the general belief that the welfare of the immigrants, as a class, is more or less seriously affected.

"In view of this, the problem is clearly an international one, and, therefore should be subjected to international control so far as is feasible. This proposition was informally discussed with officials in charge of immigration matters in various countries, and in every instance it met with favor."

BLOW TO POSTAL COMPANY.

Altoona, Pa., July 25.—A decision handed down by the Supreme court in the case of the Postal Telegraph company versus the city of Altoona, is of far reaching importance to Pennsylvania municipalities since it upholds the right to impose taxes upon the poles, mains, pipes, etc., of public utility corporations. The Postal Telegraph company declared that the ordinance imposing a tax upon its poles and wires was unconstitutional, and that the taxing power, so far as corporations are concerned, is retained for the exclusive benefit of the commonwealth. Upon appeal to the Blair County court the contention of the company was not sustained and judgment was entered for the city. The Supreme court ruling sustains the lower court and invests Pennsylvania municipalities with the right to collect taxes from their public utilities.

SWEAT SHOPS IN TORONTO.

Toronto, July 25.—The health department has reported the existence of unsanitary sweatshops in this city and has ordered a number of them to be closed up. In many of the shops where clothing is made up, some of them are mere hovels, overcrowded and very unsanitary, the families practically living and existing in the work rooms. The department has already closed a number of such places. Other cases will be brought into court and their proprietors fined.

The Industrial Banner points to this as proof that agitation counts, and says the anti-sweat shop campaign carried on by the Journeymen Tailors' union is bringing results.

BOILERMAKERS WIN STRIKE.

Texas City, Tex., July 25.—After a three weeks' strike, boilermakers employed by the Standard Boiler Making and Plate Iron company have returned to work, all their demands having been granted. At the time they went out the strikers were receiving $4.50 per day for boilermakers, $4.25 per day for riveters, and $4 per day for helpers. They asked a raise of 50 cents per day for each man, thus making the scale $5 for boilermakers, $4.75 for riveters and $4.50 for helpers. This scale has been universally in effect throughout Oklahoma for some time, and many Texas plants pay these rates.

CANNERS GO ON STRIKE.

San Jose, Cal., July 25.—Low wages and unbearable conditions forced 100 employes of the California Fruit Canners' association San Jose plant, which is the second largest in the world, on strike. The management then locked out over 500 other employes. The strikers have been receiving from 12½ to 17½ cents an hour. They ask 20 cents an hour, and improved working conditions. They claim that the steam in the cookroom is almost unbearable at times. They are working from 80 to 90 hours a week of six days, and complain that boys from nine to thirteen years old work the same hours.

MOLDERS RETURN TO WORK.

Canton, Ohio, July 25.—Differences between the iron molders and the J. H. McLain company have been amicably settled and the men are again at work. The iron molders are still on strike against the Novelty Iron company and have not allowed an injunction to interfere with their efforts to present their grievances to the public.

TO UNITE METAL TRADES.

Muskegon, Mich., July 25.—Metal workers in this city are organizing a Metal Trades council for the purpose of getting these crafts in closer working relation. The movement is being assisted by Grand Rapids trade unionists.

ARBITRATION IS FAVORED

Atlanta, July 25.—The Georgia legislature is attempting to create machinery to make arbitration possible in times of strike, and is now considering a bill submitted by Representative Olive as a substitute for other measures of a similar import. The bill provides for an arbitration board, to be composed of three members, one to be appointed by the employes, one by the employers, and the third by these two. If the two fail to come to an agreement, then the third arbitrator will be appointed by the commissioner of commerce and labor. Either party to a misunderstanding can apply to the commissioner of commerce and labor, giving a statement of the trouble. The other side will then be notified to make reply.

The findings of the board will be in the nature of a recommendation, and will not be binding on either party if either shall decline to comply with the recommendations.

No court will be allowed to interfere with the workings of the board.

The arbitrators will be paid $15 a day while investigating a case. The state will be asked to make an annual appropriation to pay the expenses of the board.

The bill contains sixty-four sections, covering every detail of how the board shall be operated.

FAVOR $8.50 MINIMUM.

Duluth, July 25.—The local subcommittee of the Minimum Wage Commission has agreed on an $8.50 rate for experienced girl workers in mercantile establishments and factories. Learners will receive $5 and apprentices $6 a week. Organized workers and social workers, headed by W. E. McEwen, the well-known trade unionist, fought for a $9 a week minimum for regular workers and maintained that as the lowest possible cost of living for a girl as reported by the commission was $8.60 a week, no lower wage was respectable. McEwen stood uncompromisingly for the minimum, arguing that this was not sufficient, but that he would accept it as the lowest figure. He said that there was more than the bare necessities of life to be considered—that a girl's health was impaired by constant work during the tender period of her life and that not only her health but that of the future generations might be impaired. The matter of sickness, disability and many other elements should be taken into consideration in deciding upon what a girl's expenses were.

URGE CONGRESS TO TAKE MINES.

New York, July 25.—All shades of political beliefs agreed with the sentiment that Congress should take possession of the coal mines of Colorado to hold them in trust and to operate in the interests of both miners and public at a mass meeting held in this city. Every speaker condemned John D. Rockefeller and the sentiment was loudly applauded. Senator Martine, of New Jersey, came from Washington to express his sympathies toward the purposes of the meeting. An address by Amos Pinchot was read. Mother Jones, Organizer Brown, of the United Mine Workers, and others spoke. A. F. of L. Organizer Frayne said: "One man alone (Mr. Rockefeller), by a single word, could have stopped all the bloodshed of the Colorado strike. Unionism does not wish to kill Mr. Rockefeller, but the union men all over this country do wish to kill the vast power which the Rockefellers have. All the efforts of union labor in the past twenty years have not done nearly so much to bring about the government ownership of mines as Mr. Rockefeller, by his conduct this spring, has done."

ICE MEN BETTER CONDITIONS.

Massillon, Ohio, July 25.—A. F. of L. Organizer Keating has assisted the Ice Handlers' union in securing better conditions from the Crystal Ice company without resorting to a strike. The new agreement covers many subjects, and provides that all yearly workers are to receive a week's vacation with pay; breakfast and dinner time to be allowed each worker; the foreman in each department to have sole charge of the work of that department and not be under orders from the office; that all emergency work should be done within the plant and as needed; that all doors and gates in the plant shall remain unlocked during working hours; that no one shall be discharged until after receiving a five days' notice, and only after the charges against him have been sustained, and that there shall be no further discrimination against union men.

ISSUES SAFETY BULLETIN.

St. Paul, July 25.—That proper safeguards to machinery ought to be provided by employers, and that employes in all factories should avail themselves of these protectors, is the teaching of a new safety bulletin issued by the Minnesota department of labor and industries, entitled "Fourteen Accidents That Should Not Have Occurred."

The bulletin gives the details of accidents to workmen in Minnesota investigated by the department, in all of which the cause was either failure on the part of the employer to provide hoods, safety collars, or guards, or negligence on the part of foremen or the workmen in not seeing that these things were adjusted.

GRUNDY OPPOSES PROBE.

Philadelphia, July 25.—In its July Bulletin, the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' association criticises the United States Commission on Industrial Relations and declares that only "agitators" are given preference at the meetings. The sensational evidence made public on the occasion of the commission's visit to this city is distasteful to the manufacturers who are quite sure the commission's work will only result in "aggravating conditions which it pretends to be asking to remedy." The Manufacturers' association is headed by Joseph R. Grundy, who is one of the leading spirits in this state against an effective child labor law.

TAKE TOTS FROM FACTORIES.

Wheeling, July 25.—In a tour of investigation of factories in this city, State Commissioner of Labor Nightengale found several plants employing children in defiance of the law. He said that some of the children were hardly more than babies, and to say the least, were incapable of performing the work in which they were engaged without results which would prove detrimental to their mental and physical condition in the future.

UNION MEN ON CITY WORK.

Trinidad, Colo., July 25.—Union labor won another big victory in Trinidad when J. A. Laughlin, city contractor for the curb and gutter work, signed with the union, under a wage scale which is better than any other contractor in the city. Laborers and teamsters are included in the agreement.

PAINTERS GET AGREEMENT.

Manchester, N. H., July 25.—Journeymen painters and their employers have settled all differences and signed an agreement for the period of one year. The conditions of the agreement are: Eight hours to constitute a day's work; compulsory overtime on week days to be counted as time and one-half. Sundays and legal holidays to count as double time. A minimum wage scale of $2.50 per day was established, and upon this hinged the main part of the difficulty.

THROWN OUT OF COURT.

Binghampton, N. Y., July 25.—The suit against President White, of the United Mine Workers, by an attorney who asks damages, has been thrown out of court. The attorney started his suit against John Mitchell on the ground that he suggested to the unionist plans that later resulted in a settlement of the anthracite coal strike. When President White took office he inherited this suit.

FIGHT PRINTING MONOPOLY

Dayton, O., July 25.—The Typographical Union of this city has undertaken a campaign to give publicity to a great and growing monopoly on the part of the postoffice department in the printing, through private contract, of millions of commercial corner cards on stamped envelopes, in direct competition with the commercial job printers of the country.

The practise has grown to such an extent that practically all printing of stamped envelopes is now done by the government through private contract with a Wall street corporation having its plant at Dayton, resulting in an annual loss of millions of dollars of business to the printing industry, and yet netting the government not a single cent of profit.

The fight against this unfair practise on the part of the printers is not a selfish one in any particular, but it is made solely on principle. No effort is being made or contemplated toward "unionizing" the plant having the present contract. The low wages, long hours, and general sweat shop conditions that prevail therein effectually preclude any effort or likelihood of results along that line. The aim is to induce the government to make its own plain stamped envelopes, printing such as are necessary for its own use in its own plant, under the humane provisions of the federal eight-hour law, and to desist forever from printing cards for commercial purposes in competition with the private printing industry.

OPPOSE EIGHT HOURS.

San Francisco, July 25.—Fruit growers and large agriculturists are registering strong protests against the proposed universal eight-hour law to be voted on at the coming November convention. These interests are sure a shorter work day will paralyze their industries and are thoroughly alarmed over the future of white laborers, who are told that the law will result in the employment of Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus.

CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH

Atlanta, July 25.—"Using the lash of necessity to compel their labor to sign a vicious contract," was one of the terms used by A. F. of L. Organizer Miles who denounced, at a woman's suffrage meeting, the owners of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, whose workers are now on strike. The speaker declared that instead of there being merely eighty-five men on strike, as the mill owners recently claimed in their refusal to mediate the differences between themselves and the strikers, there are 650 people striking.

He declared that not only does the mill withhold a week's wages as liquidated damages when an employe quits without one week's notice, but that they notify his merchants, butchers and grocers to impair his credit, and, if possible, instead of allowing the employe the thirty days' notice that renting agents allow clients, the mill forces the employe to vacate a mill-owned house upon three days' notice.

S. B. Marks, president of the Georgia Federation of Labor, made the first address, urging a general rallying of all friends of the child labor bill now pending in the general assembly to fight for its passage. He deplored the fact that Georgia is the last of the original thirteen colonies to enact an adequate child labor law, but predicted the passage of an adequate measure at this session of the legislature. He declared that mill owners are antagonistic to the bill, and urged the workers for the bill to be on the lookout for political tricks from them. He stated that he expected opposition to the measure in the senate.

Mrs. E. B. Smith made a short talk urging a more determined fight for the passage of the child labor bill. She scored not only the cotton mills, but all corporations employing children for opposing the bill.

STRIKES DECREASE.

Boston, July 25.—The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration reports a decrease of more than 50 per cent in the number of labor strikes in Massachusetts in June of this year, as compared with the same month a year ago.

Last year in June 23 strikes involving 25 or more workers were brought to the State Board's attention. In June of this year there were only 11.

Four thousand one hundred and forty employes were thrown out of employment by the 23 strikes in June last year. Only 1,928 were directly affected by the strikes last month.

Although the number of strikes has been cut in half, it does not follow that the work of the Arbitration Board is lessened. Instead of the disputing parties resorting to strike or lockout, the controversies are referred to the board for determination.

PROGRAM OF TEXAS UNIONISTS.

Galveston, July 25.—To summarize the decisions of the El Paso conventon of the Texas Federation of Labor, officers of the state branch have issued a circular to local unions in which is contained the legislative program for the coming year. The initiative, referendum and recall will be the first preferred measure; the perfecting of the workmen's compensation law will be the second, and the submission of a constitutional amendment providing for equal suffrage regardless of sex will be the third. Other demands include the perfecting of the 54-hour law for female labor, the enactment of an efficient child labor law, a compulsory school attendance law, a law requiring Texas school books to be printed in Texas, and the repeal of the poll tax qualification of suffrage.

The state body has raised its per capita tax for the purpose of maintaining a representative in the field continuously.

NO WAGE CUT IN EVERETT.

Everett, Wash., July 25.—The local union of timber workers reports that their employers will not be a party to the much-heralded reduction of wages announced by Washington shingle weaving operators. Reports from around the state show that scarcely any shingle plants have attempted a wage cut, despite press reports that over a hundred manufacturers have agreed on such a program. The employers have claimed that Canadian production has captured their markets. The unionists answer that the abolition of day work and the installation of the piece system has resulted in a lower quality of shingles, a theory which some employers are now accepting.

WAITERS RELEASED.

St. Louis, July 25.—William H. Heffron, George Ringler and Oscar Close, striking waiters, who have been in jail for eight days on a commitment issued by Circuit Judge Grimm, have been released on an order by Judge Reynolds of the Court of Appeals, who ruled that the prisoners might be released on bonds of $100 each pending a hearing on habeas corpus proceedings. Judge Grimm sent the men to jail after they refused to pay fines levied against them for acting as pickets in front of a struck restaurant.

TO PROTECT EMPLOYES.

Philadelphia, July 25.—Greater safeguarding of employes in paper box factories from injury from knives and belting was recommended at a meeting of a committee of the Industrial Board. Rotary knives are considered the most frequent source of danger and various guards for them were recommended. Two-way levers to start all power cutting machines were favored in place of the present one-motion lever while ending machine guards were also considered.

MINERS SECURE ANOTHER.

Walsenburg, Colo., July 25.—The Garden mine, near here, has signed a contract with the United Mine Workers of America and will hereafter employ members of that organization. The mine workers are securing contracts with the independent concerns in this section, and it is only a matter of time until the smaller companies will be working nothing but union labor, leaving the larger mines alone in their fight against improved working conditions.

CONDUCTING VIGOROUS FIGHT.

Louisville, Ky., July 25.—The Typographical union of this city is conducting a vigorous campaign to have the printing of the Improved Order of Red Men bear the union label. Chairman Robert Irick and the label committee of Louisville union will carry the question to the Great Council, which meets in Maine next September, when it is believed success will be assured.

ORGANIZE UNION.

Elizabeth, N. J., July 25.—Carriage and wagon makers in this city are organizing a union and are being assisted by the Central Labor union and the international organization of their craft.

WILL MEDIATE R. R. STRIKE

Washington, July 25.—The Federal Board on Mediation and Conciliation announces it has accepted the invitation of the railroads to attempt mediation of the pending strike of 55,000 employes on Western lines. The request of the railroads for mediation came in the form of a telegram from A. W. Trenholm, chairman of the railroad managers, representing ninety-eight railroads of the west. The members of the board are: Judge Martin A. Knapp, Judge William L. Chambers, and Dr. G. W. W. Hanger. It is said that the plan of the board provides for separate conferences with the railroads and employes. The board will center its efforts on trying to find a common ground of agreement for the two factions, and if they fail in this, it will recommend that the dispute be submitted to arbitration.

"The board will go to Chicago with an entirely unbiased mind," said Dr. Hanger. "We have read little or nothing of the impending strike, in order to keep our minds free from prejudice, as we anticipated we might be called into it."

The Brotherhoods of Engineers and Firemen have made public a pamphlet in which is presented their side of the controversy, and in which they charge the railroad managements with terminating existing schedules for the first time in railway wage negotiations. This point is brought out as follows:

"In October of 1913, committees representing all locomotive engineers, firemen and hostlers on Western railroads presented a request to their respective managements for an increase in wages and improved working conditions, accompanying such request with the usual notice, required by existing schedules, that within thirty days the schedules would be opened for these revisions.

"Immediately the railroad managements served notice on the enginemen's committees that all existing schedules would be terminted within thirty days, thus, for the first time in the history of railway wage negotiations, taking from railway employes schedules that had required more than thirty years, in many instances, to build up.

"The railroads then proposed that a 'service period' be substituted for the mileage basis of pay, a basis long in effect on practically all railroads. Negotiations between committees representing the railroads and the enginemen culminated in both of these committees submitting revised propositions, the railroads insisting upon a modified form of their 'service period' and the enginemen insisting upon retaining the mileage basis of pay and allowance for extra work as in the past.

"Upon submitting the matter to the engineers, firemen, and hostlers employed on Western railroads it was learned that by an almost unanimous vote the proposition of the managers was rejected and a strike approved."

RECORD FOR IMMIGRATION.

Washington, July 25.—Approximately 70,000 more emigrants entered the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, than in any other year in the history of the country, according to figures obtained from Commissioner-General of Immigration Caminetti.

Without including June, the totals for which have not been received from various ports, the total number of immigrants reaching 1,254,548, as against 1,285,349 for the entire twelve months ended June 30, 1907, which held the record.

Italy was far ahead of all other nations in the number of emigrants, in the eleven-month period, the total from that country being 312,818. Poland came next, with 126,086. With the exception of China, England, and Russia, there was an increase of immigrants from every recognized nation in the world, these three showing a slight falling off.

The net increase in population from July, 1913, to May, 1914, as shown by the arrival and departure of aliens, was 282,389, the departures being 555,598, as against 1,146,752 admitted.

RUSSIA TO AID EMIGRATION.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—Russia is about to recognize as legitimate the emigration of her surplus millions to countries other than those in Europe, and the ministry of commerce has submitted to the cabinet a bill to abolish some of the penalties hitherto attaching to unauthorized emigration. The bill in its preamble specially refers to the 281,000 emigrants from Russia to America last year, and also to the fact that $50,000,000 was remitted to Russia in 1913 by Russian subjects who have settled on the other side of the Atlantic. In place of the expensive passports which heretofore have been necessary to everybody desiring to depart from Russia, permits will be issued at the cost of only 10 cents in future. The fine of $7.50 half yearly until now inflicted on absentees who have been more than six months abroad is to be abolished in the case of those returning on board Russian steamers.

AGAINST MURDER IN ALL FORMS

Superior, Wis., July 25.—In denouncing murder in all forms, Rev. Ross, Episcopal clergyman, said in a speech in this city:

"War except in self-defense or in defence of the weak and helpless is nothing more nor less than wholesale murder. In the field of industry the employment of little children as they are now employed means the stunting and eventually, the destruction of thousands of human lives. Men who are responsible for such employment are guilty of murder. Men who pay inadequate wages to their employes and who as a consequence are responsible for their living under unsanitary conditions and in dire poverty, are guilty of murder."

NONUNIONISTS LEAVE.

Denver, July 25.—It is reported that large numbers of nonunion miners are leaving Colorado's strike-bound district, and mine owners are at their wits' ends to stop the exodus. Extra inducements are being made to the men to stay, but the numerous deaths, poor food, small wages, and bad working conditions have strengthened the men in their determination to leave. The conditions in the camps have not improved since the strike. Men are brought into the mining region under false promises but quickly become dissatisfied and are leaving in bunches of from 10 to 20.

BAKERS TO ORGANIZE.

Toronto, Can., July 25.—General Organizer Walsh, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union, reports success in his efforts to interest bakers in the trade union movement. Members of the independent union are now agreeing that it would be to their interest to join the bona fide organization.

'FRISCO WANTS A. F. OF L.

San Francisco, July 25.—The 1915 convention committee of the San Francisco Labor Council has organized and will begin a systematic campaign to secure the 1915 convention of the American Federation of Labor and other international union conventions for San Francisco.

THE STRENGTH OF UNIONS

Those who carefully scan the field of trade unions must become convinced that there are great differences in the power and influence wielded by them. Some organizations with great natural advantages operating in their favor are weak and uninfluential, while others with great natural barriers hindering their progress are strong and influential in their dealings with employers.

The person who will take the trouble to search out the cause for this condition of affairs will generally find back of the weak unions a lack of willingness on the part of the membership to bear the necessary burdens of organization. The very fact that they are organized is evidence beyond dispute that they are willing to share in the benefits to be derived therefrom.

The world is full of people willing to accept anything that comes without effort on their part, but those willing to pay the price of progress and improvement are all too scarce, and in this regard the trade union movement is no exception to the general rule. The movement does not suddenly and entirely change the course of nature, though it does have a tendency to curb greed and stimulate unselfishness among its membership.

The working man who joins a union must bring himself to a realization that if he gets anything he must pay the price for it. While union men quite generally are willing to help their brothers in distress, the organization which depends upon such help instead of fortifying itself through self-help, must of necessity meet with many reverses and disappointments, because no man will guard the other fellow's interests as vigilantly and carefully as his own. It is because too many unions depend upon other unions for financial assistance in the hour of trouble that we are compelled to gaze upon so many sorry spectacles in the trade union movement.

The day of successful sponging in the labor movement is rapidly passing away. More and more is the trade unionist coming to realize that there is but little use in trying to help the fellow who will do nothing to help himself. The organization which fails to provide the means for sustaining a short strike, and which must call upon the labor movement for aid right in the beginning, starts with a tremendous handicap, and in the natural course of events, must suffer as a consequence.

Another thing the labor movement has learned through experience is that the organization which is unmindful of its financial unpreparedness for trouble is generally just as careless in its efforts to avoid strikes, and recklessly plunges into them with a blind disregard of the possibilities for success. On the other hand the union which is thoughtful enough to provide in advance for such occasions is usually cautious in its dealings with employers and is able to convince the stubborn manager that if trouble comes the union is in a position to prosecute the strike with vigor, and to a successful conclusion. Employers are not fools, and it does not take them a lifetime to determine what manner of union they are dealing with. When doing business with the careful, cautious and forward-looking union they are not quick to provoke a controversy. Thus doubly is the union protected which is willing to bear the burdens incident to the accomplishment of the purposes of the trade union movement.

In calling attention to the absolute necessity of those who desire strong unions paying the price such unions cost, it is not the purpose to encourage the prodigal expenditure of money. Rather do we believe that those who are thoughtful enough to know that if they dance they must pay the fiddler will also be shrewd enough to insist that in the expenditure of funds there shall be a reasonable adherence to the rules of thrift. And by thrift we do not mean niggardliness. There should be wisdom back of every expenditure and profligate dissipation of funds should be religiously prevented.

In line with this same policy spasmodic efforts of short duration, which accomplish nothing except the waste of the resources of organizations should be discouraged in favor of careful and systematic campaigns for improvement in industrial conditions.

The fellow who desires to reconstruct the world in the twinkling of an eye may have a place in the trade union movement, but the organization which follows his advice is generally left a wreck upon the plainly charted reefs that the patient and more sensible trade union pilots avoid.

The trade union movement is no field for the gambler, the daredevil who is willing to risk all upon a single turn of the cards. There is so much involved in it and so much depends upon its success or failure that only sensible and careful men are fit to guide its destinies in order that it may be a useful instrument in reaching the goal of better things for the toiler and those dependent upon him.

The differences pointed out here are just those that distinguish the weak from the strong unions. They are the barriers that stand mutely between success at the brow of the hill of achievement and failure at its foot.

Wisdom, directing energy, succeeds. Foolishness, guiding weakness, fails.—Chicago Union Leader.

THE VALUE OF A CONCERTED MOVEMENT

Individual effort and co-operation on the part of those who are members of a labor organization is the greatest factor known to build it up. The value of a concerted movement by the members along the lines of organization cannot be measured in words, but the results gained are of a value that can be measured only in the good derived.

If every member of organized labor in this city would set himself to the task of getting one person to join the union and persist in the endeavor until he has performed the task, the labor organizations in this city would soon be in a position where they could make demands for better wages and working conditions and receive them.

The good to be derived by such a movement among the union men and women of this city will be in receiving the demands asked and showing to the people that you have the right to ask and receive wages and conditions that will allow you to uphold a standard of living that is elevating both morally and physically.

The idle rich and what is called "society" lose sight of the fact that their elevations can be measured only by the degree of conditions, morally, physically, socially and educationally under which the common class exist. As the one is elevated or lowered the other likewise rises and falls. The lower the common class is forced the lower "society" falls.

It is the law of nature and it never will be different. If a white person is put among the Indians and forced to live with them for years he soon acquires their habits and customs and he falls lower and lower until he has no higher standards of life than the Indian.

On the other hand if an Indian is taken and placed among the white men he in turn acquires their habits and he raises his standard of living until he is far above the Indian.

It is not that we are asking the right to associate with what is called "society," but we do ask and demand that we receive the things necessary to educate ourselves and children that the common class can be elevated to a standard of living that will "purify" and elevate society a little more than it is at present.

These are some of the results that can be gained by organizing. And the organization of the common class can be accomplished the best and easiest by concerted effort on the part of those who are organized.

Will you do your part to bring about this condition of affairs? If society won't purge itself of its impurities let's organize and do it ourselves.—A. E. Prink, in San Diego Labor Leader.

Gain of New Jersey's Foreign Population

In a sermon on the increase of New Jersey's foreign population, Rev. R. W. Swetland, of the Peddie Institute, Hightstown, that state, said:

"That we may get a bird's-eye view of the foreign situation in this state let me present a few statistics. The total population of New Jersey in 1910 was 2,537,167, of which 1,435,955 or 56.9 per cent, were foreign born or born of foreign parentage. During the decade from 1900 to 1910 the increase in the native born of native parentage was 22.2 per cent, while the increase in native born of foreign parentage was 39.8 per cent.

"My first deduction is that not only do we have nearly 57 per cent of our New Jersey population foreign or foreign born, but the increase of population among people of foreign parentage is nearly twice as rapid as the increase among those of native parentage. From another point of view I note that the total number of foreign-born inhabitants of New Jersey in 1900 was 430,050 and in 1910, 658,188 or 63 per cent increase in ten years. The number of foreigners coming into the state now will average about 60,000 per year.

"If we divide the foreign born population into two classes, those coming from northwestern Europe, who comprise our most desirable immigrants, and those from southeastern Europe, the least desirable immigrants, we have the following figures:

"In 1900 the total number of foreign born population in this state from northwestern Europe was 320,586 and in 1910 the number of the same population was 333,757, or an increase of only 3.8 per cent, while in 1900 the total number from southeastern Europe was 109,464, and that number in 1910 had swelled to 324,431, or an increase in ten years of 197.3 per cent.

"My second deduction, therefore, is that not only is our foreign population increasing at the rate of 30,000 a year, but that increase is almost wholly among immigrants of the least desirable class.

"Statistics show something like the following foreign distribution Salem county, 14 per cent, Cumberland, 19 per cent, Cape May, 26 per cent; Camden, 40 per cent; Mercer, 50.7 per cent; Bergen, 63.1 per cent; Essex, 64.4 per cent; Middlesex, 57.3 per cent; Hudson, 73 per cent; Passaic, 76.4 per cent.

"A study of these figures shows that the counties of Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, Hudson, and Passaic, in which are found the largest cities of the state, except Camden, have a foreign population ranging from nearly two-thirds to more than three-fourths of their total population."

THE CLAYTON BILL LIBERATES LABOR

Under the above caption, Val Fitzpatrick, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, writes to the editor of The Railroad Trainmen. Mr. Fitzpatrick is vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and is a member of the Joint Legislative Board, consisting of the Trainmen, and the Brotherhoods of Conductors, Engineers, and Firemen, which is now working with the American Federation of Labor and the farmers' organizations for the purpose of annulling court interpretations of the Sherman anti-trust law which classify workers with property.

There is today no more important matter being considered by our National Congress than the propositions involved in the labor sections of the Clayton anti-trust bill, which has been passed by the House of Representatives and is now before the United States Senate.

The far-reaching effect of this legislation is well recognized by the representatives of organized labor in Washington, who have worked untiringly to bring the bill to its present advantageous position, and its consequences are no less appreciated by the corporate interests combined in the National Association of Manufacturers, judging from the fulminations with which that noisome aggregation of stench-makers is flooding Senators.

In order to keep the membership advised, and to arouse them to the importance of this legislation, and to off-set the effect of the N. A. M., which continues to try its pernicious influence upon Congress, even after the discrediting exposures of the lobby investigation of only a year ago, the following circular was sent out by the Joint Legislative Bureau of Information, under the date of June 25, 1914:

"Dear Sir and Brother: The Clayton anti-trust bill (H. R. 15657), containing provisions vital to labor organizations, and designed to take them from under the Sherman Anti-trust law and to remedy injunction and contempt of court proceedings abuses, has passed the House of Representatives by an almost unanimous vote, and is before the Senate.

"Reports are being circulated that the Senate, either in committee or on the floor, may modify and weaken this legislation to the injury of Labor. Inasmuch as our sections of this bill are intended not only to fulfill party platform declarations, but also to accord the working people their rights, nothing short of the provisions of the bill as it passed the House will be satisfactory.

"Labor unions are a unit in support of this legislation, and your representatives here have worked hard to bring this bill to its present advantageous position; and it is therefore urged that you, as an official of the organization, assist this, your cause, by wiring at once to your two Senators, demanding the enactment of the labor provisions of the Clayton bill before the adjournment of this session of Congress. Quick action is imperative! Ask other members and friends to do the same. Kindly advise this office of the action you take, and the replies you receive from your Senators."

The interests taken by the memberships, and their responses to the suggestions of the letter, have been most gratifying, and have certainly been largely instrumental in bringing about any favorable action by the Senate, and we have no doubt will be equally potent with the President.

As outlined in the letter, the Clayton bill is designed to liberate Labor from the court-perverted Sherman anti-trust law. The vital section 7 is intended primarily to establish a human classification of human beings in connection with the anti-trust laws, instead of leaving them listed with ordinary commodities, where they are now. The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution has apparently been ineffectual in entirely convincing certain Bourbon judges that the American people does not regard men as chattels; and so section 7 of the Clayton bill has become necessary to reassert the fundamental principle that men and combinations of men are not to be treated in the same category with capital and combinations of capital.

This distinction, which is so often lost sight of, was amusingly brought out in a recent colloquy in Congress. Representative Hinebaugh, of Illinois, was defending labor and general legislation based on human rights, when Congressman Dies, of Texas, interrupted to inquire how Mr. Hinebaugh could distinguish between human rights and property rights. The Illinois Progressive bluntly replied: "If the gentleman cannot draw a distinction between a human life and a mile of Pennsylvania railroad track, why, I must confess that I fear I could not enlighten him." Mr. Dies subsided.

Mr. Samuel Untermyer, the attorney who gained fame for ferreting out the machinations of the "money trust," deals with this subject in a very instructive and edifying article in the New York World of June 28, in reply to an ingenious position taken the day before in an editorial statement in the same paper by former Attorney General Wickersham. We quote from Mr. Untermyer as follows:

"The use that a man may be permitted to make of his faculties should not be subjected to the same rules and restrictions as those that should govern the use of property.

"If Congress may not lawfully enact laws for the latter purpose that shall not, and from the very nature of the case often can not, apply to the latter, it can never effectively legislate on any branch of human endeavor with special reference to the proper treatment of that particular subject. Its action would always be open to the charge that the failure to apply the same rule, however inapt and harmful, to varying economic conditions constitutes class legislation.

"Such arguments proceed from a mistaken conception of the term. They are, I believe, now generally recognized as the last gasp of the special interests against progressive legislation that is intended to curtail their hitherto unrestrained license to exploit the community. The 'constitutional' bugaboo is singularly out of place here. There is no serious question of constitutionality involved."

We may add, "not a vestige," since the remarkably clear and strong decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Missouri case.

Under the caption "Anomalous Status of Labor," Mr. Untermyer continues:

"No fair judgment upon the proposed legislation is possible without bearing prominently in mind the anomalous existing status of labor organizations under the decisions of our courts which the proposals that are criticised (by Mr. Wickersham) seek to correct. As the primary purpose of every labor union is by combined action between its members to better conditions of employment in the way of working hours, wages, and the like, the very existence of every such organization for these avowed purposes or any of them now constitutes in and of itself a violation of the anti-trust law the moment the organization takes action loking to any of these ends.

"The mere combination of employes in a given industry in the form of an organization to secure better wages, followed by any overt act such as the demand for a higher wage or the refusal to work unless the same is conceded, is in restraint of trade and in violation of existing law. It matters not that the demands of labor are reasonable or that the grievance is a just one. That is not a factor. The controlling circumstance that the free flow of competition in the trade in human labor has been restrained by this agreement among the workmen not to sell their labor except upon terms agreed upon between them stamps the combination as a conspiracy in restraint of trade. This is true without regard to the proportion of the available labor in that industry that is represented by membership in the organization, so long as it is sufficiently substantial to be said to constitute a restriction of the competition between the workmen.

"The fact that there have been few prosecutions where the action has been taken by peaceable means and for reasons that have met public approval has no bearing on the principle involved. The same is true of the many hundreds of unlawful combinations of capital in the forms of trusts, pools, 'gentlemen's agreements,' and the like that have gone unmolested because of the ineffective, haphazard, spasmodic, and unequal enforcement of the law.

"The point is that, as a result of the decisions of courts, the labor unions are today existing in violation of law and by the mere sufferance of the Department of Justice."

Do Trainmen know that? Do laboring people throughout the country realize the full significance of that remarkable statement? If our membership grasped the solemn fact that the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen exists today at the sufferance of the Department of Justice, presided over and directed by a man appointed by the President, on recommendations—from whom? they would rise up as one man and demand the passage of the exemption provisions of the pending Clayton bill.

With Mr. Untermyer, we further agree when he says:

"This is a situation which should not be tolerated. It is no longer a mooted question that organized labor properly directed, performs a highly beneficent purpose in our economic system and is a dominating force in the conservation of human life and energy and of the future of the race. No one would contend today that it should be under the ban of the law, although it is not so many years since such contentions received serious attention."

Further on, Mr. Untermyer adds:

"The struggle of labor for a readjustment of the rewards of toil between capital and labor is sufficiently unequal without burdening it with the artificial shackles that have been put upon it by requiring organized labor to exist only by sufferance and at all times subject to the risk of reprisals for acts that were not intended to be in themselves considered unlawful."

If the men are not chattels, they will not permit themselves to continue to be so classified.

Organized Labor Not a Menace; The Trust and the Labor Union

There are those in this enlightened country who speak of the menace of unionism. What does it menace? Why do men join unions? Is it because unionism is a trust, or is it because it is a necessity?

The union man is called upon to make sacrifices. He is not making for himself a monopoly. Every benefit he secures he shares with others.

Wherein is unionism a menace?

Does it menace the interests of labor? Dissolve all the unions of the country, and what would be the effect on labor? Would the standard of labor be improved or injured? Every increase of wages, and every reduction of hours, and every safeguard of the worker, is due to organized effort.

Does it menace the home? It aims to keep the mother in the home and when woman must work to place her on a level with the man; to restore the child to the school out of the sweatshop and the street; to secure to the head of the home the best possible wages, hours and conditions of labor; to provide for the family in case of sickness, accident, unemployment or death.

Does it menace society? What is more needed today than the social spirit? The union is the greatest existing generator of the social spirit. It teaches its members to stand together—to look not alone to their own affairs, but each to the affairs of others.

Unionism is a menace to nothing except the things that are a menace to human happiness and advancement.

William Jennings Bryan, who has made a broad and deep study of social problems, says:

"The trust and the labor organization cannot be described in the same language. The trust magnates have used their powers to amass swollen fortunes, while no one will say that the labor organization has as yet secured for its members more than their share of the profits arising from their work.

"But there are fundamental differences. The trust is a combination of dollars; the labor organization is an association of human beings. In a trust a few men attempt to control the product of others; in a labor organization the members unite for the protection of that which is their own, namely, their own labor, which, being necessary to their existence, is a part of them.

"The trust deals with dead matter; the labor organization deals with life and with intellectual and moral forces."

The great John Morley, of England, has put the difference in this plain and practical way:

"There is all the difference in the world between the selfishness of a capitalist and the so-called selfishness of a great trade society. The one means an increase of self-luxury for one man or a single family; the other means an increase of decency, increase of comfort, increase of self-respect; more ease for the aged, more schooling for the young, not of one family, but of a thousand or ten thousand families.

"Others may call that selfishness if they please; I call it humanity and civilization and the furtherance of the commonwealth."

The union worker standing for the best in labor is not standing for himself alone. He is bearing the burden of a great cause. He is standing for his family, his fellows; for principle, for progress. He is bearing on his shoulders the cross of all who toil. Everything he asks is for the weal of all.—Los Angeles Citizen.

A FRIEND OF CRIME

"Do you see that tall, philanthropical-looking individual over there, with the silk hat and the patriarchal side whiskers?" asked the guide.

"I do," replied the man from Mars. "He looks very prosperous."

"He is very porsperous, indeed, and he has reached his present highly honorable position in the community entirely through being a friend of crime."

"I must misunderstand," declared the man from Mars. "It seems impossible in such a civilization as yours that a man should be honored because he is a friend of crime. Possibly you mean a friend of criminals."

"Oh, no. Nobody is a friend of criminals. I mean a friend of crime. He is a prison contractor."

"A prison contractor?"

"Yes. You see, the state authorities go to a great deal of trouble and expense to build penal institutions and incarcerate criminals therein. Then they turn over these prisoners to the prison contractors for as little as 6 to 10 cents a day, and the contractor employs them at hard labor in the manufacture of various articles of common consumption."

"Aren't they worth more than that?" inquired the man from Mars.

"Of course they are worth more. Otherwise the prison contractor would not be able to make so much more profit than his competitors. The more crime and the more criminals there are, therefore, the more wealth the contractor accumulates and the more the community respects him. If it weren't for crime, he would be penniless and unknown."

"I guess you were right, and I hope you will pardon my incredulity. He is truly a friend of crime," admitted the man from Mars with a sigh.

"And it isn't easy to decide whose crime is the worst," added the guide. "Whether that of the convicts, that of the state authorities in making such a bad bargain, or that of the contractor in accepting it."—E. O. J., in Life.

ILLITERACY A MENACE TO THE NATION

Illiteracy is a direct menace to the progress of a nation. Its existence rebukes civilization and its extent measures the efficiency of the social system. If all classes of population are considered, no section of the United States can claim even approximate freedom from adult illiteracy. The number of illiterates now in this country exceeds the total population in 1800.

The Federal census for 1910 shows that there were then in the United States 5,516,163 persons over ten years old who were unable to read and write. This was 7.7 per cent of the total population of corresponding age. The full meaning of these figures will be better understood when it is remembered that the aggregate total is less by only a few thousands than the total population over ten years old in all the New England States, and more than the same population in Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Louisville, New Orleans, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Seattle, Spokane, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. In double line of march, at intervals of three feet, these 5,516,163 illiterate persons would extend a distance of 1,567 miles. Marching at the rate of 25 miles a day, it would require more than two months for them to pass a given point.

A mighty army is this, with its banners of blackness and darkness inscribed with the legends of illiteracy, ignorance, helplessness, and hopelessness; too large for the safety of our democratic institutions, for the highest good of society, and for the greatest material prosperity.

The significance of illiteracy as a measure of popular enlightenment depends upon many conditions. Chief among these are its extent and racial character and the density of population, which are the things that in a great measure determine the success or failure of the endeavor to bring all children under instruction. As to adults, their ignorance is not wholly or chiefly their own fault. To a large degree it is due to lack of opportunity, because of their poverty or the negligence of the States and communities in which they spent their childhood. It has recently been learned that the country school attendance is lower where the roads are bad.

Of the total of illiterates, 3,184,633 were white persons (1,534,272 native and 1,650,361 foreign), 2,227,731 were negroes, and the remainder were Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and others. In the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central States the percentage of illiteracy was greater in the urban than in the rural population. For the rest of the country illiteracy in the rural population was from two to five times greater than in the urban population. Boston had 24,468 illiterates over 10 years old, Washington 13,812, Fall River 12,276, Birmingham 11,026, Memphis 8,855, and Nashville 7,947. By States, Wyoming had the smallest total of illiterates, or 3,874; while New York had the highest, or 406,020. Yet it must not be forgotten that New York's foreign-born illiterates totaled 362,025.

There is every hope that illiteracy may eventually be stamped out in the United States, and soon. It was reduced 3 per cent between 1900 and 1910, or at the rate of 1 per cent every 40 months. At this rate illiteracy would be ended in about 25 years.

Eliminating illiteracy, however, is not a task that can be reckoned by time. Remedial legislation, tandem work by the Federal Government and the States, and persistent effort are the only means with which to combat conditions that perpetuate ignorance.

Bills now in Congress providing that the Commissioner of Education shall investigate illiteracy among the adult population and the means by which it may be eliminated or reduced, are a step in the right direction. It is believed that by co-operative effort, in which the Nation, the States, individuals, and associations shall join, and with such aid as Congress may give, the stain of illiteracy in this country can be almost, if not wholly, obliterated. By an effort of this kind France reduced the number of adult illiterates from forty-five in a hundred to five in a hundred. In one year 1,000,000 men, women, and children over school age were enrolled in French schools, learning to read and write. The schools were organized and supported by national and local co-operation.—By Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

CAUSE OF CHILD LABOR

A small portion of the people of this land is trying to cut out certain cancers in our misnamed civilization that have poisoned and are still poisoning the whole social body. Another and a larger portion is trying to lessen the size of the cancer, and thus decrease the amount of damage done to all of us. We welcome every effort to decrease in the slightest degree the ills from which we suffer, but we welcome most those efforts which aim at seeking to remove the cause of these ills.

This thought is suggested to us by the constantly increasing agitation against child labor. Hardly a day passes but some legislation aimed at decreasing the burden put upon childhood by a cruel commercial system is suggested. Only yesterday the Bureau of Compulsory Education in the city announced a new regulation which will result in keeping out of certain industries children whose physical condition is such that to labor in these factories would mean the certain breaking down of the physical, and therefore mental and moral, well-being of these young toilers. This regulation applies only to children below the age of sixteen, as beyond that age the department has no power to protect them.

This incident leads us to ask WHY are boys and girls below the age of 16 compelled to seek positions in factories and stores? The answer, of course, is as easy as the fact is hard and cruel. THE AVERAGE PARENT DOES NOT RECEIVE SUFFICIENT WAGES TO SUPPORT HIS CHILD THROUGH THE ENTIRE PERIOD OF CHILDHOOD. Here is the CAUSE of Child Labor, and it is this CAUSE that must be removed before it is possible to blot out forever this greatest indictment against the justice of our present social system.

If parents were receiving even FORD wages, do you think they would deliberately consign their boys and girls to factories and stores before these children had reached even the period of young manhood and womanhood? If you were to go to a group of houses in which lived wage earners receiving $30 per week, do you think you would find as many children leaving their homes for factory and store as you would see if you were looking upon homes where the breadwinners were receiving but $15 per week? It is concrete facts of this kind that we must realize if we are to achieve a better day not only for this generation but the ones to come after us. Let us not be satisfied to deal only with effects but keep after the cause in season and out of it, and the cause in the case of Child Labor is the low wages of the parent.—Philadelphia News-Post.

Shatters Pen Pictures of Harvest Fields

One reason, no doubt, why there is such a shortage of farm hands in Kansas and other agricultural states at harvest time is because of the amount of work required for comparatively meager wages as measured by the generally accepted standards in other occupations nowadays. There is nothing very alluring even to the man who is out of employment and in sore necessity in the proposition to work say 15 or 16 hours a day for a matter of $2. If he can get a job for which more reasonable working hours are prescribed, even though the pay be less, he is likely to take it.

Apropos of this, the Louisville Courier-Journal cites the experience of two Ohio boys who went West to engage in harvesting, lured by the promise of high wages. They have written home that while they "have encountered the $2-a-day employer who works his men from 4 a. m. to 9 p. m., with 15 minutes for dinner and supper, they have yet to discover the $5-a-day employer such as one reads about." They have tried Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska and find conditions practically the same in all these states and have concluded that they would have been better off had they remained at home. Their case is probably typical of that of hundreds of others and probably explains in part, at least, the difficulty experienced every year by the farmers in that section of the country in obtaining the labor they require.

While the conditions in all lines of labor have undergone a radical improvement in recent years, progress in that direction among farm hands has been slow. The average employer of that class of labor has conservative ideas in such matters and clings tenaciously to old time customs and traditions. He is usually exacting in the amount of work he expects his help to perform and is reluctant to pay adequate wages as gauged by what prevails in other industries.

Although, generally speaking, the farm laborer is better off than formerly, nevertheless the work demanded for the reward offered doesn't make it an attractive proposition and as a consequence the farmer is obliged to put up with an indifferent lot of help which in many cases is probably dear at whatever the wages paid. It cannot be, moreover, that it is because he cannot afford to be more liberal, especially in these western states. Proof of that is to be found in the prosperity that has come to the agriculturalists there. But it is due to the fact that these employers are loath to recognize the signs of the times and conform to the movement in the labor market everywhere which has been steadily upward and as irresistible as the flow of the tide.—Fall River Globe.

UNIONS UPLIFT.

Unionism is not an interloper. It has not entered the modern field of industry as an innovation. It has a history as long as the human race. While the labor union as an institution is of comparatively modern origin, from the days of Moses, and perhaps before, attempts have been made through various means to regulate and improve the condition of the workers of society.

Labor leads back to Genesis. Since man began to eat bread in the "sweat of his brow," labor has been a human problem. The historian has not seen fit to say much about it, for the ancient worker was not looked upon as a maker of history. The common conflict of the olden days was "that by which man secured the right to live. The clash of arms in primitive societies mean physical development, and all the struggle for existence meant this. The change gradually came to the world from militancy to industrialism; not the struggle for existence, but the struggle for subsistence."

Ruskin defines labor. He says: "Labor is the contest of the life of man with an opposite." The lot of the laborer is one of struggle. He has to win his way. He is no social pet. The "Man With the Hoe" has to "hoe his own row."

The weapons of the worker may be in some cases crude, but they are wielded by hands reaching out toward ideals of advancement. Individual, domestic and social betterment are the incentives. Had the worker been insensible to these incentives, slavery and serfdom would be the lot of the man of toil today.—Exchange.

City to Have Free Employment Bureau

Pittsburgh's law department is at work upon an ordinance which will create the first municipal employment agency in this end of the state. Philadelphia and a number of other large cities have free agencies and at the instance of President of Council John M. Goehring the plan will be tested here.

"I have had the free employment bureau idea in mind for several years," said President Goehring.

"My idea is that the new function be attached to the bureau of information and complaint, and for the present at least without any increase in the number of employes of that bureau.

"The superintendent of the bureau can keep in touch with the large contracting firms and manufacturing establishments throughout the city. A list could be prepared each morning as to just how much labor was desired by any concern and the character of that labor, and the applicants for positions could be taken care of accordingly. I think that after a time the agency would become the largest in the city.

"The trouble in the past has not been with the bona fide employment agencies but with the 'fly by night' organizations which operate only for a short time in a city and decamp with a large amount of money given them by unfortunates in search of work who have turned over their last dollar for the promise of a position which is seldom forthcoming. Some of these agencies have been reputed to be in league with vice, and young women are rightfully suspicious of them, and through the absence of money to pay the initial fee, or on account of fear, go without a position.

"My idea is that the city's agency receive the application of every kind of labor and employment."—Iron City Trades Journal.

Our Public Schools Can Develop a Live Social Conscience

By W. O. THOMPSON,
President Ohio State University.

(From an address delivered before the National Education Convention, at St. Paul).

The ideal democracy is an educated democracy. This form of government in the earlier days was confined to small areas, small populations, and in fact to small proportions of the populations within a given area. The prevailing idea was that leaders with a democratic spirit should provide for the public welfare. Plato's Republic carried the conception of an ideal government by ideal men. Moore's Utopia contemplated ideal people living under ideal conditions, with, of course, an ideal administration of human affairs.

The modern idea of democracy implies a state where all citizens are interested in and perform the duties of citizenship. This involves, for successful administration, a clear vision of the function of government, the willing and cheerful paying of taxes, a hearty response to public service, and a service of integrity and honesty on the part of those who represent the people in public office.

Briefly stated, there are two great issues in a democracy—one is the integrity of the citizen, the other is the integrity of his representative in office. These two being realized, most other problems fall into proper perspective and await an easy solution.

The familiar phrase, "of the people, by the people, and for the people," suggests the three fundamental things, namely the source of all authority, the people; the agency springing from the people in the form of duly accredited representatives, and third the object of the government, the welfare of the people—that is to say where all the people operate through the people, in the interest of all the people. It need not be more than remarked that this ideal of democracy is realized only in part. We not only "see through a glass darkly," but we frequently play behind the mask more darkly.

From this point of view it is perfectly obvious that democracy must always continue to be pre-eminently a political conception. All government by the people is a political government. The old term, "politics," meaning the science of a city, has by process of development grown to be democracy, or the rule of all the people through the ordinary political agencies. Democracy, therefore, means the science of government by the whole people, both urban and rural.

The topic now under consideration raises the general issue as to the function of education in a democracy, in the preparations of citizens for political and moral service. I know not the distinction in the minds of those who selected this topic, as between the terms, "political" and "moral." In these days the term "political" suggests the office, the holder of the office, and all the means and organizations necessary to the operation and maintenance of government.

The word, "political" is, therefore, of narrower horizon than the word "moral."

The political service to which reference is made is but one phase of citizenship for which education should prepare us. The moral service involves all our personal, social, financial, political, private and public relations growing out of our experiences as productive and constructive factors in society.

There are certain fundamental qualities necessary in everyone who would render important service. First of all is that of intelligence. The second consideration is that a genuine sympathy with the purpose of popular government is essential for any progress in political or moral service. Here the school may render a large service in stimulating popular sentiment.

It should be drilled into the consciousness of the American people that government stands for service. The old police theory of the government made it a power to be feared. The modern theory that the state is the organization of all the people for public welfare, makes it a thing to be loved and patriotically served.

It is fundamental, therefore, that in our system of education the youth of the land should be brought to understand that citizenship carries with it duties and obligations. If the government stands for the rights of the indivdual, it must also insist that he recognize his correlative duties. An educated democracy can not tolerate a condition where a large minority of the people are indifferent to political duty.

A third consideration is, that all education should emphasize the fact that at some time and to some degree all citizens are leaders, and should bring to view the moral qualities necessary for leadership if government is to be safe, beneficent and patriotic. No leadership, even in the smallest circles, can long be trusted where integrity is lacking. We must, therefore, develop a keener sense of trusteeship in public affairs.

There is no higher trusteeship than to have committed to one's hands the interests of all the people in a local community, a commonwealth, or in the nation. I am making the appeal that the school shall insist upon it that public office, of whatever rank, is a public trust to be defended as valiantly as one's personal honor. Under this high idealism political service, which is only another name for public service, offers opportunity for the development of the highest type of character, and makes appeal to the best of motives.

Passing now to the broader conception of education for moral service, one can readily see that any principle announced as applicable to political service would be alike applicable for any service a citizen might render. Indeed, the strictly financial circles of the world are coming to recognize that the financial operations of great banks and business enterprises are, in the last analysis, moral issues.

If our education may be expected to prepare citizens for complete living, it is evident that the schools must interpret citizenship in larger terms than heretofore. The mere ability to read a section of the constitution of the United States is no preparation for American citizenship. If our country is to steadily take its place in the council of nations, and to meet the obligations resting upon a great country rich in resources of materials and men, then it is evident that the supreme issues of the future will include the moral integrity of American citizenship.

And this morality must be something more than mere expediency. No doctrine of mere expediency will ever protect a nation's or an individual's honor. A generation taught that "honesty is the best policy" should never be deceived into thinking that honesty is merely a matter of policy. The incidental results of a great truth should not be substituted for the truth itself.

Our moral ideas will, in the end, determine our estimate of service. People with a fine moral sentiment are capable of the highest service. Wherever this sentiment is lacking, brutality and crime steadily make their entrance. Service is the highest expression of character. There will be no beautiful moral service in a generation lacking in moral character. The American school system, from the kindergarten to the university, should, in my judgment, recognize not only its opportunity but its duty to organize education in the interest of character and the service that only character can render.

This problem of education for moral service is intensely practical. And the condition in American population is such as to intensify the problem. The centralization of large populations in our cities, and the removal of the family from the ordinary influences affecting morals, put upon the school the special burden of instilling the right moral ideals into the lives of school children.

It is gratifying to know that, in educational centers at least, there has been a keen appreciation of the importance of the ethical foundation in our systems of education. There has been no opposition to forsake or deny the fundamental tenets of morality, but the awakening of the last two decades has shown a remarkable lack of the application of these truths to practical living. The demand now is that men square their conduct with their conscience.

In some way the school reflects the idealism both of the community and of the teacher. It is therefore most vital that the teachers of America should catch the spirit of American education in its relation to the service which the product of the public schools is expected to render. But the teachers, somehow, feel a lack of support, together with the demoralizing effect of social life.

The teacher is the chief expression of society's organization for constructive morals, and realizes that the efforts of the school should at least be paralleled with social organizations, formed for the purpose of aiding the school in protecting the youth against the assaults of degenerative influences, while instilling into them the truth which develops and builds character.

In conclusion let me suggest that the highest type of political or moral service will always require that he who renders it shall reinforce his message or his service with his own personal character. Character must somehow express itself in action. The law of "like teacher, like pupil" will have increasing force as we understand that service in the highest expression of character and that character is the true measure of man and of nations.

Methodical Reading.

I have not hitherto spoken of the indirect advantage of methodical reading in the culture of the mind. One of the dangers supposed to be incident upon a life of study is, that purpose and decisiveness are worn away. Not, as I contend, upon a life of study, such as it ought to be. For, pursued, methodically, there must be some, and not a little, of the decision, resistance, and tenacity of pursuit which create, or further, greatness of character in action. Though, as I have said, there are times of keen delight to a man who is engaged in any distinct pursuit, there are also moments of weariness, vexation, and vacillation, which will try the metal in him and see whether he is worthy to understand and master anything.

VIOLATE AGREEMENT.

Milwaukee, July 25.—Because the American Construction company violated agreements made with its union workmen on the new county buildings, now in the course of construction, 300 employes are on strike.

SCHOOL YARDS ARE RECREATION CENTERS

More than 100 playgrounds—116 to be exact—are being conducted this year in the yards of public schools. The board of education has devised this means of keeping at a minimum the number of street accidents and of decreasing delinquency among children.

When pencils and text-books were laid aside, 250,275 pupils of the private and parochial as well as the public schools were subjected for the next few months to the moral dangers of the street and the physical peril of automobiles and trolley cars.

Augmented by the army of children who are too young to attend school, but too old to remain indoors in hot weather, this number probably exceeds 350,000. Investigation shows that a small percentage of these youngsters leave the city for one or several weeks and that the number who are away all summer is negligible.

Through such agencies as the Children's Country Week Association, some of the children are taken from the streets for a short while, but the great mass of Philadelphia's little ones are obliged to spend their vacation in the neighborhood of their homes. It is for their benefit that the playgrounds have been established.

If the attendance at the recreation centers continues at the rate maintained the past few days, the next two months will be recorded in the history of the playgrounds movement as a season without precedent. Almost every playground has attracted a record-breaking number of boys and girls since the opening of the term on Wednesday.

In the city's most congested sections, children of all ages flocked to the school-yards for free carrousel rides, a shower bath or an opportunity to use real boxing gloves and "knock out" their fellows according to the requirements of hygiene and modern pedagogy. Even in the less thickly populated neighborhoods, where yards are larger and the air is fresher, the attendance has been unusually large.

Exactly 977,674 visits were made to the school playgrounds last year, and each yard was visited by approximately 200 youngsters daily. The teachers predict that this year's record will pass the million mark.

Every time a boy or girl enters a playground he is free from the danger of passing vehicles and undesirable associations; he indulges in forms of sport that would be impossible at home, and he is building muscle and tissue in a far better way than he would by play on the back lots.

For all of this, the board of education pays just 4.1 cents per day per pupil, far less than for text-books, blackboards or chemical laboratories. A child can play for an entire season for eight hours a day on six days of the week, at a public expense of $2.15.

This includes the salaries of the 270 principals and teachers who are in charge of the playgrounds, the cost of apparatus, the wages of janitors and the expense of wear and repair.

At the head of the system is an enthusiastic little woman, who believes that play is just as important a business as work. She is Elizabeth O'Neill, a student of all problems that concern childhood.

"I believe," she says, "that all children are naturally happy; that they are particularly happy when at play and supremely happy when at directed play. I believe that supervised play is a factor in education to the same extent as geography and spelling, and that a school without a playground where a playground can be established is an inexcusable waste of public funds."

It is this complete faith in the value of her work that has made Miss O'Neill a leader of national reputation in the playground movement.

Another factor of her success has been her ability to maintain discipline and at the same time supply a maximum of amusement to the thousands of little ones whose lives she influences. She abhors what she calls a "cast-iron" program, but she is, nevertheless, insistent that there should be a certain amount of uniformity in the conduct of the 116 playgrounds. She arranges a general program for each day, but advises her assistants to adjust the activities to the age of the child, his temperament, home environment and the number of children with whom he must play.

Story-telling is a universal feature. It is possible on any day to visit any playground and see a young man or woman surrounded by a hundred boys and girls, listening intently to the tale of a giants' adventure. Or the principal character in the narrative may be a modern Captain Kidd, so reformed and civilized that he conforms with the ideas of an expert in psychology and ethics.

About fifteen playgrounds will be open all year, in spite of snow and ice. The number of "all-year" recreation centers was recently doubled. The summer playground will be closed when school is resumed. On Independence day the school-yards are used as assembly places for the children, but few attend.—Philadelphia North American.

"INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM," INDEED!

Seeking to counteract the mighty influence exerted by the struggling miners of Colorado through the publicity given to their cause by the labor press, and such other publications as could not be subsidized or muzzled by them, the mine owners of the Centennial State are now issuing bulletins giving their side of the controversy.

These bulletins are captioned "The Struggle in Colorado for Industrial Freedom." The statements made and arguments advanced in these bulletins are sufficient in themselves to condemn the mine owners in the eyes of every person not blinded by prejudice or swerved by passion from the true course of reasoning.

In one of their bulletins the mine owners assert that they are not opposing or waging a war against organized labor as such, but are of the conviction that they can never recognize or have any dealings of any kind with the United Mine Workers of America, the only organization which truly represents or can represent and protect the interests of those engaged in the coal mining industry of this country.

The operators attribute all the turmoil and strife in Colorado to the activities of a few paid agitators of the United Mine Workers, but say nothing about their own violations of the laws enacted by the state for the protection of their employes—laws which they have ruthlessly trampled under foot and which they refused to obey until their employes had revolted against the dangerous conditions which these laws were intended to correct.

"Industrial Freedom," from the operators' viewpoint, means abject obedience on the part of their employes to the whim and caprice of the employer. Any attempt on the part of employes to have a voice in determining conditions under which they will work or the compensation they shall receive, is, according to the employers' conception of industrial freedom, rank interference with vested rights.—The Liberator.

INCREASED TRAIN LOADS

In view of the demand of engineers and firemen for higher wages, the following article from the Survey on "Freight Costs and Train Loads" will be of interest:

"Another interesting fact brought out at one of the hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission pertained to increases in train-loads, due to the introduction of more powerful locomotives and the elimination of heavy grades and curves. Mr. Brandeis cited striking facts bearing on increases in train-loads. It appears that the average load per loaded car for 1903 was 19 tons, whereas in 1912 it was 22.8 tons, or an increase of about 19 per cent, while during the same period the average load of a freight train was increased from 312 tons to 501 tons. These figures pertain to the country in general. Specific statements affecting particular roads were made. Some of these follow:

" 'On the Pennsylvania Lines East the loaded freight car was increased 15 per cent between 1903 and 1912, and during the same period the average train-load was increased from 491.4 tons to 613.5 tons, or 24 per cent.

" 'The Baltimore and Ohio railroad increased its average load per loaded car from 21.4 tons in 1903 to 26.7 tons in 1913, or 25 per cent, and its average train load was increased from 418 tons to 646.81 tons, or 55 per cent, during the same period. On the Baltimore and Ohio, from 1910 to 1913 the ton-miles increased 18.6 per cent, while freight train mileage decreased 15 per cent. The average capacity and the average load of freight cars were each increased about 10.5 per cent on the Baltimore and Ohio, and the consumption of coal per 100 ton-miles decreased 9 per cent, so that while the price of coal was higher in 1913 than in 1910, the coal cost per ton-mile in freight service was overcome.

" 'The New York Central increased its car load 17 per cent between 1903 and 1912 and its average train load was advanced 18 per cent. The Norfolk and Western at the same time increased its car load 29 per cent and the train load 42 per cent.' "

Lawandorder League Is Punctured by Resignation of Principal Officers

Disintegration threatens the Denver Women's Lawandorder league, organized two months ago by officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, Gov. Ammons and Adjt. Gen. Chase, with the sole purpose of discrediting the Women's Peace association in its efforts to redeem Colorado from the odium cast by the farming out of the state militia to the coal companies to shoot protesting miners into subjection. It was this league which sent Mrs. Helen Grenfels to Washington in an attempt to counter the effect of the story of the Ludlow massacre and other barbarous acts of the militia told to President Wilson by Judge Ben B. Lindsay and a committee of women who were victims of Chase's criminal band of soldiers.

Mrs. Charles H. Jacobson and Mrs. W. C. Moshert, two of the most prominent members of the league, have tendered their resignations as president and secretary, respectively, of the organization.

While Mrs. Jacobson and Mrs. Mosher denied that their resignations were due to dissatisfaction as the result of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company and other coal companies' attempt to dominate the league for political purposes, it became known this week that many other women are considering their withdrawals for that reason.

The league was created largely through the efforts of the Colorado Fuel and Iron and other coal companies, although the hand was carefully concealed at the time. The underlying object was to foster sentiment in favor of the coal operators as a result of the odium heaped on them in the southern Colorado coal strike war.

Under the guise of "law and order" the operators hoped to hide from the women members of the league the real motives behind it.

Among the members are Mrs. John Chase, wife of Adj. Gen. Chase; Mrs. Gertrude Lee, chairman of Democratic state central committee and wife of Col. Geo. Lee, assistant adjutant general; Mrs. Wilbur F. Cannon, wife of the coal operators' chief lobbyist at the special session, and wives of several of the coal operators and officers of the National Guard.

The original purpose was to build up from it a political organization that would be more than active for the corporations in the next election. The prominence of the women enrolled as members was to lend to it a certain respectability. Several ministers were enlisted to aid in this work.

Women who joined from mistaken motives lately have been showing dissatisfaction at the political activity of the league. There have been charges that one influential member, Mrs. Helen Grenfels, is using the league for her own political ends.

This action will cause a serious puncture in the "Lawandorder" movement to elect a corporation state ticket this fall. —Denver United Labor Bulletin.

Mothers' Pension Laws.

"Laws relating to Mothers' Pensions in the United States, Denmark, and New Zealand" is the title of a publication just issued by the children's bureau of the Federal Department of Labor.

Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the bureau, in her letter transmitting the bulletin to Secretary of Labor Wilson, calls attention to the rapid development of this new type of legislation. Last year more than half of the state legislatures in session had under consideration bills providing for the support of dependent children in their own homes. Twenty-one states now have in operation laws providing aid to mothers in varying sums and under varying conditions. The earliest of these laws was secured in 1911.

"Thus it will be seen," says Miss Lathrop, "that in two years there has come into existence in states embracing half the population of the country a type of legislation whose purpose is admittedly uniform—namely, to secure for young children home life and the personal care of a good mother. No one quarrels with this purpose. On the other hand, the opinions of experts on social betterment do not agree as to the wisdom of trying to secure this purpose through so-called pension legislation, as will be seen by an examination of the discussions referred to in the bibliography.

"The methods and standards prescribed in the different states vary. It is impossible that all should prove equally valuable in serving their common purpose. At the present time it is impracticable for this bureau to undertake any field study of the operation of these laws (even were it not premature)."

DOUBLE MEMBERSHIP.

San Diego, Cal., July 25.—As a result of a vigorous organizing campaign the Journeymen Tailors' union has more than doubled its membership within the past three months.

PLEADS FOR MAN BELOW

We have spent too long figuring on whether the workingmen were overpaid, because they got drunk, or did not get drunk, on Saturday night. These economic questions are not determined as to whether or not this man or that man does or does not get drunk. They are determined by very large economic forces that regulate wages and the labor market, and which the individual man faces at his peril, and in a large proportion of instances, faces disastrously.

And we have spent too long a time in saying to the workingman, "My dear fellow, if you don't like the wages go to the top; there is plenty of room at the top; go up where you will get a superintendent's or a manager's salary, or become proprietor yourself."

The relation between the number of men at the top and the number of men down below in modern industry is absolutely fixed by industrial organization, by systems of industrial organizations and industrial management. We do not want men at the top. We do want men down below.

Figuring as typical, the distribution of occupations in the cotton industry, as reported by the United States, it is shown that there are 43 proprietors and firm members, 750 salaried officers, superintendents and managers, 979 clerks, and 108,814 wage-earners, which makes the proportion between proprietors and firm members and wage-earners 1 to 2,765. And therefore, these men going in and living and working under the wage scale face a situation where the chances are overwhelming — mathematically overwhelming—that they will never be anything else except wage earners. We have practically cut off a man's opportunity for rising. We have developed a system of mechanics where we have a machine to do the work and a man to watch the machine, and more and more we are bringing up people who watch the machines, and more and more we are getting out of the skilled craft trades.

Of course the employer says, "Well, those fellows are only worth $1.50 to watch machines." That may be, but they are rendering a social service. We are calling on a larger and larger number of people to do nothing but watch machines. —Dr. Scott Nearing, University of Pennsylvania.

WHEN THE SHIP GOES DOWN

By THOMAS I. PARKINSON,
Columbia University.

If a New York-Chicago "flyer" leaves the track and plunges to destruction, carrying to death or personal injury its passengers and crew, our laws, both State and Federal, provide that the victims—the injured and the dependents of the killed—may recover their full damages out of the general assets of the railroad company. The railroad carrier is an insurer of the traveler's safety, and this fact is largely responsible for the economic argument in favor of railroad "safety first" campaigns.

What would now be said of an act of Congress providing that the liability of the company, if any, should be limited in amount to the value of the wrecked train as it lay at the bottom of the embankment plus the amount of the ticket money paid by its passengers?

Impossible as such a rule seems when applied to carriage by land it states precisely the effect of the shipowner's limited liability laws enacted by Congress and constantly applied to our admiralty courts. For the frightful loss of life and property involved in the wreck of the Titanic the liability of the owner, under our laws, is limited to $90,000. This sum represents the amount of the pending freight money for the fatal voyage. Under the English law the owners of the Titanic are liable for nearly $3,000,000.

Victims of this disaster sought to have our courts apply the English rule in determining the amount of the owner's liability, and secured a ruling to that effect by Judge Holt in the district court; but the Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion handed down May 25, declares that whenever our courts are resorted to for a remedy in such cases the limited liability rules established by Congress will be applied. Therefore, until Congress acts by repealing or amending these rules claimants in our courts can recover damages for ship accidents only to the extent of the value of the wreck and the pending freight. This is true even though, as in the Titanic case, the owner is liable, under the laws of the country whose flag the ship flies, for a much greater amount.

Briefly stated, our law provides that if the owner surrenders the wrecked vessel and pays into court the pending freight he is relieved from all further liability. If the vessel is lost, he is obliged to pay only the pending feight. Insurance money payable to the owner for the loss of the ship is not available to the damage claimant. Therefore where the vessel is lost or seriously damaged there can be no substantial recovery.

These rules are applied as well to inland river and bay navigation as to the Great Lakes, coastwise, and foreign trade. There is no need for further illustration of their operation. They are simple and subject to almost no exception. Their effect is to leave passengers, crew, and shippers without redress for losses by accident unless they have the foresight to insure themselves.

The laws of the United States are not peculiar in limiting the owner's financial responsibility. Practically all maritime nations have adopted the limited liability principle. It is a principle of public policy. The early Roman and common law knew no such limitation. It was developed in the Middle Ages and had become the settled law of continental Europe even before its incorporation in the Napoleonic Code of 1808. It was incorporated from an earlier statute into the English merchant shipping act of 1854. It was adopted in this country in 1851 by an act of Congress obviously based on the English statute, and it has been perfected as an instrument for the protection of the shipowners by subsequent amendment and judicial interpretation.

Though the principle of limited liability is now universally accepted, there are important differences in the nature of the limitation and its amount. Our laws are substantially in accord with those of France and Germany in permitting the owner to abandon the vessel and thereby escape all further financial responsibility. Great Britain, though limiting the owner's liability, early developed the rule that the limit should be the value of the vessel before the accident.

The importance of this rule may be appreciated when it is applied to a case like the Titanic. The value after the accident was nil; the value before the acident, in the neighborhood of $10,000,000. In 1682 England adopted a rule more definite, more easily applied, and at the same time more favorable to the owner, viz, that the liability should be limited to a fixed sum per registered ton of the vessel. Under this rule the owner is liable for 8 pounds or 15 pounds per ton of the vessel's tonnage, according to whether claims are for loss of property or for loss of life, or both.

Though our act of Congress was modeled on the English laws, its language was sufficiently different to justify our admiralty courts in interpreting it as limiting the owner's liability to the value of the vessel after the accident rather than immediately before. The result is that, under our law, the fate of the vessel practically determines whether claimants recover any substantial damages. Under the English law the owner's liability is not defeated or even affected by the fact that the ship itself is no longer available for the satisfaction of damages.

If a great shipowning country like England finds it wise policy to impose such substantial liability for losses at sea, it is difficult to understand why the United States, furnishing passengers and cargo rather than ships, should provide such comparatively inadequate financial responsibility to secure redress to shippers and the traveling public. The late Senator Rayner, in addressing the Senate on the occasion of the presentation of the Titanic report, said:

"No matter how many suits are brought in the state court, no matter how many suits may be brought in the Federal courts, the owners of that ship, no matter how able they may be financially to answer in damages, can go into the Federal courts, sue out an injunction, have a trustee appointed, bring the ship if it exists—of course, in this case the ship is gone—bring pending freight into court, and escape all liability whatever for injury to passengers, for injury to goods, or for any cause whatever.

"That is the statute that is now upon the statute books of the United States. It ought to be repealed or modified. There is no reason on earth why it should continue. When it was passed it was thought to afford an invitation to shipowners to take to the sea and risk the hazardous character of the adventure, but I apprehend there is no more danger on the sea now than there is on land, and if these statutes are not repealed there certainly ought to be some modification of them."

We are at present scrutinizing ancient rules of law and testing them from the point of view of their effect in operation as securing justice to the individual. Does this limited liability principle operate to secure substantal justice? Are modern conditions the same as those under which it was first developed? At that time shipping was generally carried on by merchants or independent owners. A single ship frequently represented an owner's entire business investment and limited liability was an encouragement to venture in the hazardous business of navigation.

Much of our modern shipping is carried on by extensive corporations, such as the North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, and the International Mercantile Marine. These companies frequently invest heavily in a single ship, but that ship seldom represents a very large part of their entire capital. The loss of a ship like the Titanic is, of course, a matter of serious concern, but it does not involve the extreme hardships to which the loss of his single vessel subjected the owner in earlier times.

These circumstances suggest for serious consideration the desirability of repealing the special privilege enjoyed by water carriers as compared with carriers on land. If repeal be unwise or impossible, it is at least possible and seems desirable to modify these laws as now applied in the United States so that, irrespective of the value of the vessel after the accident, there may be some substantial fund in which claimants may have recourse.

NO SHORT CUT

Ohio valley unionists have issued a circular to miners in that section who are now being told the "advantages" of other forms of organization. The bona fide unionists say in part:

"There is no short cut to economic freedom. If there were, the workers would have attained it long since. The labor movement of America today represents the intelligence of the workers who compose it; its officials represent the rank and file. It may be that some workers are more intelligent than the majority; it may be that they are more intelligent than their officials, but if this is true, they are in the minority. And, being in the minority, they ought to show their intelligence by submitting to the majority, and content themselves by presenting their arguments to their fellow workers until enough agree with them to make the minority into a majority, and then their ideas will prevail, and the organization will confirm to their desires.

"The bona fide unions of America have done things. They have increased wages, shortened hours, improved working conditions and protected their members. True it is that they have not done everything that could be wished, but they have done all the workers could understand. They will do more just as soon as the workers who compose them understand more. What privileges you coal miners enjoy were won for you by the United Mine Workers of America and the allied unions of this country. The reason that you have no more than you have is that there are about 300,000 coal miners still outside your organization."

"Support the United Mine Workers of America, and we, the affiliated unions of all kinds in the Ohio valley, will support you."

Value of Fresh Air.

Anaemia and affections of the digestive organs follow grinding work of government clerks, who have not sufficient fresh air, said Dr. Wilfred Barton, a prominent practitioner of Washington.

"Fresh air and exercise—these are the two indispensable requisites for a state of good health. The government clerks have neither. At 9 o'clock they sit down at their desks. Many of them do not stir until lunch time. Then there is another long afternoon session. The majority of them do not take sufficient exercise after they are through work. They do not breathe enough fresh air while they are cramped up at desks; they do not stretch their muscles enough after they are dismissed. Is it any wonder that their percentage of sickness from functional organic illnesses is so high?

"What the government should do is to give its thousands of employes enough air to breathe while they are working, which it does not do now. There should also be two periods when calisthenics were in order—in the morning, before the clerks start working, and after lunch. When a man sits at a desk for three or four hours he needs a stiff exercise to bring his circulation back to normal.

"Statistics show that government clerks suffer in a remarkable percentage from anaemia, neurasthenia, and other diseases caused by the long stretches of working in foul air without exercising. Calisthenics and better ventilation afford a simple and effective remedy."

Character.

A man who has spotted and soiled his garments in youth, though he may seek to make them white again, can never wholly do it, even were he to wash them with his tears. When a young man leaves his father's house, with the blessing of his mother's tears still wet upon his forehead, if he once loses that early purity of character, it is a loss he can never make whole again. Such is the consequence of crime. Its effects cannot be eradicated; they can only be forgiven. —Henry Ward Beecher

STEAMSHIP COS. EXPOSED

Toronto, July 25.—At practically every meeting of the local central body the action of steamship companies in attempting to flood Canada with immigrants is a subject given much attention, because of the stories of hardships told unionists by foreign workers inveigled to this side. Recently one delegate read clippings from English papers in which space was given a lecture delivered by one J. M. Slate, who is connected with one of the big steamship lines, and who claimed that workers were sorely needed in Canada, and made extravagant statements as to the high rate of wages prevailing in the Dominion. Millions of workers were required for the development of the country. The lecturer was supposed to be a resident of this city. Many delegates declared the government is apathetic in this matter and permit shipping agents to carry on their campaign of misrepresentation. It was finally agreed to communicate with Premier Borden and inform him of the efforts being made to entrap the unwary to come out to Canada, and asking that the government take energetic steps to cope with the evil.

PROGRESS IN LEGISLATION

Boston, July 25.—The Massachusetts legislature, which has just adjourned, passed many laws of interest to the workers, the most prominent of which was an anti-injunction bill which establishes new relations between employer and employe and makes it impossible to issue labor injunctions where law covers the case.

Other legislation is:

Important amendments to the workmen's compensation law.

Bill allowing two days' rest in thirty to employes working about railway stations.

Law permitting towns and cities to grant two weeks' vacation to municipal employes.

Bill to give laborers employed by cities and towns Saturday half holiday, goes to statewide referendum.

Requiring industrial establishments to maintain sanitary conditions and protective guards on machinery.

Representatives of employers and employes on minimum wage boards shall hereafter be chosen from lists of representatives named by employers and employes and the commission is permitted to use its own discretion as to time and manner of publication in newspapers of names of employers who refuse to adopt its recommendations.

That preference shall be given to laborers and mechanics in civil service examinations for positions of foremen or inspectors in employ of city or town.

That inspectors of masonry employed shall have had at least three years' experience in masonry construction.

In all work of any branch of public construction by the commonwealth or its cities or towns preference shall be given to citizens and wages shall not be less than the prevailing rate in the locality.

Extension of powers of State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, so as to require that board to use its efforts toward mediation in any serious labor dispute involving an employer and 25 or more employes.

AGAINST CHILD LABOR

What Alabama needs to do is to pause in the advertising of her industrial greatness and consider what she is doing to conserve her human resources. The people of our state are not awake to the fact that Alabama can never be a truly great state until she ceases to waste her citizens of the future.

The cotton mill men realize this, and almost all of them agree that a fourteen-year limit is reasonable and that very young children are not profitable in the long run. Nor are they profitable in all the other forms of industry besides the cotton mills, where they are now employed without any regulations as to age, schooling, hours of work or sanitary condition

The principle must be recognized that no child under fourteen is an economic asset, and that it is the community's burden to provide for the widow with children of tender years until the children have become old enough and well enough educated to become wage-earners intelligently.

The child labor committee proposes to present a bill at the next legislature which provides a fourteen-year limit for all occupations, a sixteen-year limit for dangerous occupations, a twenty-one-year limit for night messengers, and a provision for twelve weeks of compulsory schooling. We hope that this legislature will abolish child labor entirely.—Mrs. W. L. Murdock, chairman Alabama child labor committee.

Economy of Good Wages.

Does the $2-a-day man, when lifted to a $5 wage, become a better worker or does the lift go to his head and spoil him?

You remember how, when Henry Ford announced his big division of profits, hundreds said it would simply make his men reckless and extravagant.

Those who said that were mostly employers, fearful that their own workers would become discontented. Yet some may have said it in good faith, not knowing much about psychology.

Well, here's the answer:

John R. Lee, production manager of the Ford plant, says that already the efficiency of the Ford working force has increased 44 per cent since the new deal went into effect.

Getting more, the men try to do more; their heart as well as their brain is in their work.

This may not come true in every instance, for human nature can fall pretty low. But the Ford experiment has gone on long enough to draw an average. Lee's testimony would seem to be conclusive.

Highly paid labor, when well directed, is the cheapest labor because it does the best and most work.

How can a man do good work when worried lest the wolf should burst through the door?—Leather Workers' Journal.

The Stockton Lockout.

The Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' association of Stockton is now engaged in an assault upon the business of that city, having taken the first step toward a general lockout of the union men and women employed in Stockton. Evidently, the association didn't have enough trouble with the serious condition of unemployment last winter, and wants more trouble. When it gets more trouble it will be busy placing the blame where it doesn't belong.

The labor unions at Stockton are willing to arbitrate the matters in dispute, but the Lockout association will doubtless discover that "there is nothing to arbitrate." The association is thus working diligently for more trouble than it will know what to do with, and is busy making trouble for the whole state. —San Francisco Star.

ANOTHER EIGHT-HOUR MILL.

Holyoke, Mass., July 25.—The Linden Division of the American Writing Paper company has established the eight-hour or three-tour system, as per the arrangement made with the union some time ago, whereby all the mills of the company would be on three tours this year. There are only three more mills now working the long hours, and it is expected they will be on the shorter hours before December 1.

CHANGES IN COMPENSATION LAW

One of the most important acts which Governor Walsh has persuaded the Massachusetts Legislature to put on the statute books in its present session is the long House bill, No. 2682, amending the workmen's compensation act. It is of vital interest to all the employes in the industries covered by the act, because it materially increases the compensation they will receive in case of injury.

The most striking changes brought about by the amendment to the law are here summarized:

(1) An increase in the percentage of weekly wage to be paid to injured employes from 50 to 66 2-3 per cent.

(2) An increase in the maximum payment of compensation on account of total incapacitation from $3,000 to $4,000.

(3) An increase in the number of weeks during which compensation shall be paid on account of partial incapacitation from 300 to 500 weeks.

(4) An increase in the maximum amount to be paid for partial incapacitation from $3,000 to $4,000.

(5) Provision is made for paying compensation to a widow who, at the time of her husband's death was living apart for justifiable cause.

(6) Power is given to the industrial accident board to award a minor who receives a permanent injury an adequate lump sum—thus ending the dissatisfaction which has arisen in cases where the employers and insurers have bargained to the disadvantage of the employe.

(7) In case of emergency or for other justifiable cause, the right is given to the employe to call on his own physician, or a physician other than the one ordinarily provided by the insurer.

(8) Provides for the extension of compensation under the act to all employes, whether casually or irregularly employed. Heretofore, those employed casually were not included under the provisions of the act.

The first and most important of the amendments is to increase the percentage of weekly wages from 50 to 66 2-3 per cent, as the basis of the weekly payments on account of incapacity for work under the act. This amendment was made necessary because of the utter inadequacy of the compensation paid to employes who had others dependent upon them for support during the time of their enforced idleness.

With this as a basis upon which compensation should be paid, the amended act further provides that dependents of fatally injured employes shall receive 66 2-3 per cent of their wages for a period of 500 weeks, instead of 300 weeks, raising the maximum of said payments from $3,000 to $5,000.

The necessity for this action became apparent early in the administration of the statute, and when the first reliable figures as to the actual cost became available, the industrial accident board favored the change, stating that there should be no necessity for an increase of existing rates on this account. Since that time, another reduction in rates has been made, and it is said that the present rates are inadequate to meet the increased cost of the laws.

The original act provided for the payment of compensation on account of total incapacity only until a maximum of $3,000 had been paid; the amended act provides for a change in the maximum to $4,000. The amended law provides for a change in the number of weeks during which compensation on account of partial incapacity shall be paid, from 300 to 500, increasing the maximum amount from $3,000 to $4,000.

The reason for these changes may be briefly stated: When an injury is serious enough to prevent an employe for a long period from returning to work, his disability usually continues until the end of his life, therefore, the increased amounts and periods were essential in order that the future of such seriously injured employes should be provided for properly.

The provision making compensation payable to a widow, who, at the time of her husband's death, is living apart for justifiable cause, was shown to be necessary by the experience of the board in several cases; that giving the board power to award a minor who received a permanently disabling injury an adequate lump sum was adopted in the interests of young men not properly compensated under the old system.

It is an easy matter to find a 54-hour-a-week job for such an employe; experience has taught that his earning ability did not increase to keep pace with his growth into manhood. The power given the board to fix the amount of a lump sum payment was made necessary by the fact that employes and insurers had begun to bargain as to the amount due, with consequent dissatisfaction, In the interests of justice to all the parties this amendment was adopted.

The provision increasing the percentage of payments on account of specific injuries, such as the loss of the use of fingers, hands, feet and eyes, giving the employes additional compensation "in addition to all other compensation" at the advanced rate of 66 2-3 per cent instead of 50 per cent assists in making more equitable adjustments for such distressing and permanently disabling injuries.

The amendment giving the employe the right to call in his own family physician, or a physician other than the one ordinarily provided by the insurer, "in a case of emergency or for other justifiable cause," will assist in disposing of many disputes which now arise over bills of physicians.

Various other perfecting amendments have been added. The most important is the one that strikes the words "or casual" out of the act, so that all employes engaged in the usual course of the trade, business, occupation or profession of their employer, whether casually or irregularly employed, or not, are covered and must receive compensation.—Holyoke Artisan.

BELATED ANTI-CHILD LABOR AID

Sixteen years ago the effort to pass an anti-child labor law was begun in Georgia.

At each recurring session of the general assembly the law was urged with all the vigor and power which organized labor and a scattering handful of friends could put forth.

Battledore and shuttlecock was played with the bill from the house to the senate, and then back. A powerful force, rich in influence and rich in money, was the unseen agency which guided the bill's movements.

But suddenly, tiring of this game, or probably believing that public sentiment—the most powerful of all factors in influencing legislation—would not longer stand the game then being played, the bill was passed.

Yet when its enforcement began it was found to be so full of loopholes, so easy of evasion, that it was really no law at all. It provided so many legal ways of getting around it that it was farcical, and its penalty was so easily evaded that it need not have been written.

Sixteen years now marks the period over which this struggle has extended.

And now, in this good year 1914, when public sentiment is almost overwhelming for the Sheppard bill, a real anti-child labor bill, when its passage only to be a question of a few days, the Georgia Cotton Mill Association offers a bill of its own, and asks that it be made the anti-child labor law of the state.

The association, in its desire to substitute its own bill for the Sheppard bill, pays out many dollars for advertising, in which it runs the Sheppard bill and the bill of its own drawing in parallel columns, and compares the two. The association grows eloquent in the advertisement over the benefits to the child to be found in its own bill.

Sixteen years ago it had no anti-child labor law.

Why has it one today?

No wonder the sponsors and advocates of the Sheppard bill look askance at the mill owners' substitute.

Who is benefiting by the passage of a "joker" proof anti-child labor law? The state, through a protected childhood, or the mills, through a curtailed dividend?

If the child is to be benefited, why not pass the Sheppard bill? It is indorsed by organized labor of Georgia, the churches, the National Child Labor Committee and practically all the women's organizations in the state. Not employing children, they are not prejudiced except toward the best interests, the real advancement of humanity. And these interests have been in this fight sixteen years.

This year the mill owners present their first effort for an anti-child labor bill.

And their eleventh-hour entrance and their predominant interest seriously prejudice their sincerity.—Atlanta Journal of Labor.

Righteous Mill Owners Worried; Anti-Child Labor Laws in Sight

Those highly righteous gentlemen calling themselves the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia have suddenly become greatly perturbed lest a wrong be done the children who have toiled in their mills for years.

Since these children were old enough to work eleven hours a day and still live, they have known the philanthropy of these highly righteous gentlemen.

The children have become stunted men and women, thanks to the philanthropy of these highly righteous gentlemen. Year by year they have become more and more illiterate. For this also thanks are due the highly righteous gentlemen who own the mills.

The offspring of girls and boys who grew up under the guidance of these highly righteous folk went to work in the mills as soon as they could work eleven hours a day and still live. They are growing up to be more stunted and more illiterate than their mothers and fathers. Furthermore, they are in competition with their mothers and fathers. For this also they may thank the highly righteous gentlemen who own the mills, and who yearly have become more righteous, more philanthropic and more wealthy.

As good philanthropists should, the highly righteous gentlemen hid their fine work under a bushel until they learned that Assemblyman Sheppard would introduce a bill in the present Legislature freeing the mill children from bondage. Then they bashfully admitted their philanthropy.

Their righteous hands are thrown up in horror because the Sheppard bill provides that children of fourteen must be able to read and write before they can work.

"Think of the hundreds of little ones who will be thrown out of work if this goes into effect," cry the highly righteous ones. "Think how hard it will be for a child of fourteen to learn to read and write. A child fourteen ought to be allowed to go to work if it cares to. Certainly a child of that age knows whether it ought to learn to read and write."

Of course, these highly righteous philanthropists do not tell us that under the existing law children who are not able to read and write by the time they are fourteen are supposed to attend school at least twelve weeks each year until they become eighteen. Nor do they tell us that this provision in the present law is a mere farce, because of lack of any definite educational qualification such as is provided in the Sheppard bill.

Neither do the highly righteous ones tell us that the average child of fourteen can learn to read and write in ten weeks.

Furthermore they show their philanthropy long enough to admit that they have established fine schools in their mill communities. Nevertheless they fear that the children might attend these schools until they are fourteen and still not learn to read and write.

Truly, the righteous gentlemen are excellent guardians for the mill children. And they are in dread of losing their charges.

After encouraging children less than ten to work in their mills, primarily for the uplift of mankind and incidentally to grind out dividends for them, they now have the temerity to come forward and say to the Legislature: "We will frame a bill for you."

They have framed one so full of jokers that even the stunted children in the mills can point them out.

Philanthropists all, thriving and waxing fat upon their philanthropy, these gentlemen who are pooling a fund to advertise their tender love for the little slaves of Georgia!—Atlantia Georgian.

UNFAIR RECOMPENSE

One of the speakers at the National Educational association convention drew attention to the meager salaries afforded educators with the remark that:

"The rich man who employes a $25,000 lawyer or a $10,000 physician regards a $1,500 college professor as good enough to train his son."

Perhaps some point was sought to be made that was not apparent in the quoted extract from the educator's address. But as it stands the remark implies far too strongly that man is big and capable or not according as he does or does not command a pile of money.

If the argument is that a capable educator of the rich man's son should receive as good a reward from society as a capable lawyer who helps the rich man to be rich, there seems to be no negative side to the argument. But if the implication is that a man's worth to society is to be judged by the money reward he receives the point of view is wrong. The argument is wrong, too, which implies that a professor who "draws" only $1,500 to $3,500 a year would be in some other work at $25,000, or $10,000, or $100,000 if he could get the other work and the other salary.

The rich man may believe that his son will get more of what is really manly, humanly and worth while from underpaid professors than he will learn later from overpaid other men.

The real meat of the proposition lies in the fact that we regard wealth as the most desirable of all earthly attributes and are willing to overpay those who can assist us in acquiring it while permitting those who give us the finer qualities of manhood and womanhood to eke out an existence on crumbs.—Racine (Wis.) Call.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1914

Entered as second-class matter, September 10, 1912, at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

Issued from the Headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, Ouray Building, 801-809 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

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Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.
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A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL URGES UNIONISTS TO OBSERVE LABOR DAY

Washington, July 25.—Labor demonstrations are not wasteful, and the publicity given the cause of Labor is sufficient reason alone for the workers to live up to the spirit of Labor Day, and continue the purposes of the toilers' holiday, is the declaration of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, which took note last week of the tendency in some quarters to overlook the advantages that will result in urging the cause of workers at this time. The Executive Council says:

"Shall Labor Day lose its distinctive character and become a mere holiday for general meaningless purposes and for the exploitation for private profit?

"Labor Day belongs to the working people of America. It is for them to determine its value and significance. Those outside the labor movement test its strength and virility by the way in which Labor Day is observed. Their test is justified by the fact that the power of the labor movement consists in its appeal to the hearts, minds, and wills of the workers. Arouse the working people to a sense of their rights and interests and the labor movement becomes an irresistible power for their realization.

"In the labor movement, as in every human endeavor, we become familiar with the heart forces and the ideals that brought the movement into existence and sometimes forget that these spiritual forces must be revived and nourished or they wither and die. Some have abandoned regular Labor Day demonstrations, parades, meetings, addresses, in the belief that such expenditure of time, effort, and money is wasteful. This is a most serious mistake.

"Such labor demonstrations are not wasteful and they do pay, even if only through publicity for the cause of Labor. Men and women marching shoulder to shoulder typify impressively the purposefulness and the unity of the labor movement. They are a physical demonstration of devotion to principles—a proof that none can fail to understand. Observance of the day is a means of educating public thought and the agents for molding public opinion in regard to the principles and purposes of the labor movement. When our movement is understood, it will be recognized and established as a potent agency for justice and humanity. The objections and opposition now interposed by employers will no longer be tolerated.

"No human movement remains at one level—it must increase or it must decrease. As new members come into unions they must learn the traditions and ideals of the cause of Labor. The spirit of fellowship and the brotherhood of man are the life of the labor movement. If this life be not nourished, the whole will become as a dead thing.

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor urges that every central body plan to make observance of the coming Labor Day demonstrate to the whole nation the dignity, strength and importance of the labor movement and to make the spirit of the day of such a nature that every worker shall appreciate more keenly the value of his union and shall be ready to perform his duties with greater enthusiasm and more perfect understanding. Labor Day typifies a movement for life and humanity. Do not pervert it. Each city central body and all organized labor have a duty to perform."

THE SEAMEN'S BILL

It was only by good fortune the collision between the Pretoria and the New York, the other day, did not result in loss of life. If the blow had been struck amidships, the result would have been another tragedy. Shipowners insist that the La Follette seamen's bill is impracticable because the vessels cannot carry the lifeboats, and because they would have no use for the crew provided by the bill. But think back a bit; not long ago they assured us they had unsinkable ships. Then the best of them, the Titanic, sunk and snuffed out 1,517 lives, because there were neither lifeboats enough for a crew of sufficient skill to handle such boats as there were. Now the Imperator and the Vaterland have boats for all on board. The Volturno also had boats for all, but they could not be lowered, or managed after they were in the water, because she did not have the right kind of men. She was manned according to the contentions of the shipowners, who declare that firemen, coal passers, and cabin stewards, with a semi-monthly training of an hour at a time, will suffice as substitutes for real able seamen in the handling of lifeboats in a rough sea. The Monroe sailed up and down the coast, through fog and storm, with one man in the pilot house, one man at the wheel, one at the lookout, and a watchman somewhere about the saloons. The shipowners said such a procedure was safe. Where is the Monroe now?

Skilled seamen insist that proximity to shore in crowded waters causes extra hazard. The Empress of Ireland sank within a mile or so of shore, with the wireless working until she sank, vessels in the vicinity were ready to give aid, and yet 1,027 lives were lost.

The average passenger vessel would not need any more men than she now carries. It is purely a matter of higher skill and better organization. The actual number needs increasing on a few big liners and excursion boats, perhaps 150 boats in all. The Lusitania, certified to carry 2,965 persons including a crew of 822, has a deck crew of only 66 men. If she carried 20 more men in the deck department, which is the extreme under the La Follette bill (a little sensible reorganization would make it 12 or 16 at the most), the cost could not be more than about $500 a month, which is $250 a passage. How many more calamities must we have before the statements of the seamen are taken seriously, and legislation is enacted that will compel common carriers on the water to give more consideration to lives in their care?—Harper's Weekly.

SENATOR WORKS OPPOSES ENACTMENT OF LABOR LEGISLATION.

Free speech is allowed under the Senate rules. Many Senators, involuntarily restrained from the Chautauqua platform, avail themselves of the opportunity to make their popular speeches indirectly. Published in the Congressional Record, distributed to a wide circle, the speeches constitute political campaigning by the correspondence course method.

Last week Senator Works of California addressed a new lesson sheet of this type to his constituents in California, the Otis, Spreckles, and De Young group that is trying to rehabilitate the Southern Pacific railroad machine.

Last week he interpreted their philosophy and guiding principles for the instruction of the working people of California. Senator Works has a very full mind—full of the interests of the Southern Pacific philanthropists. He gave expression to the political and legal philosophy that makes possible the practical exploiter's ideals of "freedom for the working man." He said one thing, and—then another.

Now there is one disadvantage in campaigning by correspondence. Words spoken under the inspiration and glow of the footlights take on a semblance of coherence and logical association of ideas. Words that appear in cold print the day after have the advantage of no illusions or emotional appeals—they can be analyzed. Still, Senator Works, with his habitual air of enthusiastic conviction spoke one thing, and—then another.

The Congressional Record does not reproduce his engaging manner, only his statement of near-truths delivered with the skill of the expert apologist for big business exploiters. Senator Works gave a dash of fact to his misinterpretation of legal and industrial conditions with which the workers contend, but his illogical incoherence was either vicious or misguided. If the first, he should be recalled from the temptations that caused his downfall and be given unlimited time for reform, protected from the dangers of temptations in office; if the latter, he should be allowed unlimited time for a mental house cleaning, far from the corrupting microbes that make office holding dangerous to clear thinking. Some men's minds cannot reject the poisonous miasmas polluting certain centers of politics.

Last week Senator Works spoke in the name of justice. Many speak in that name—but not all are heard. He pronounced a verdict upon the legislation which labor has found necessary to its continued existence and welfare. He declared that legislation either vicious or unnecessary. This judge, trained in the Southern Pacific School of Justice, decided that the provisions of the Clayton bill, which are germane to trust legislation, do not contain enough useful and beneficial legislation to make it worth consideration.

Section 7, removing labor organizations from the provisions of trust and monopoly regulations, he denounced as class legislation and then proceeded to deliver an epitomized, patriotic forensic on "equality before the law." That old phrase sounds well, but has been used for such disreputable economic purposes, like that companion phrase, pleasant in sound but brutal in result, "freedom of contract." These "libertarian" thought anaesthetics have been used to cloak a multitude of inhuman barbarisms.

But to return to Senator Works on "class legislation." Now "class legislation" has been discussed so fully and well by so many who have spoken with authority, we cannot hope to make an impression on Senator Works when all others have failed. Time after time the highest court of the land has reiterated the principle that classification for legislative purposes is necessary. Within the last few weeks the United States Supreme Court has explained that principle in very simple terms—in the Kansas Insurance and the Missouri trust decisions. So we can only regretfully conclude Senator Works cannot understand. Why bray him in a mortar with a pestle, if his "misunderstanding" will not depart from him?

Classification does not mean special privilege. Men are not equal. They do not live or work under the same conditions. They do not have equal influence or opportunity. Neither do they come before the law on an equal footing, Senator Works' political effusion to the contrary. The law must be so formulated as to accord to men of varying needs and conditions equal protection for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That is justice—justice for all without discrimination.

Classification and exemptions are common characteristics of legislation. The income tax is not unconstitutional because Mother Jones does not pay an income tax equal to that of John D. Rockefeller, jr. The Supreme Court decided that the Missouri anti-trust law was not unconstitutional because the provisions which applied to the International Harvester Company did not apply to maid servants. Would that Senator Works had time for thought and reading—but he is so busy with politics. Is it not injustice to him intellectually to deprive him of the opportunity accorded to so many working men for intellectual improvement? Ought he not to be allowed an equal opportunity to study justice for working men? Senator Works speaks so feelingly for justice, would that he could understand, too!

After Senator Works had spoken for some time to prove that the labor provisions of the Clayton bill were vicious because they would exempt labor organizations from the trust laws, he then spoke for some time to show that these same provisions were unnecessary because the trust laws do not apply to labor organizations! He acknowledges that all unlawful activities of labor organizations could be prosecuted under criminal statutes. "An examination of the cases will show that conspiracies or organizations of labor unions were generally not to restrain trade," asserted Senator Works in a flash of encouraging insight, but note also the artful manner in which he coupled conspiracies with organizations—a touch worthy of Tetzel. "Their objects were to secure employment for their members and better wages and conditions."

Those two sentences are encouraging symptoms that the Senator's mind is not wholly warped—opportunity for uninterrupted study might bring complete comprehension. This suggestion is commended to the consideration of the voters of California.

These two sentences contain reasons why the anti-trust laws should not be applied to labor organizations—the purpose for which Labor contends and which it seeks to secure by Section 7 of the Clayton bill. Working men have been convinced of the imperative need for such legislation by their experiences with judicial interpretations and applications of the Sherman anti-trust law. They do not base their demands upon a theory of justice but upon experience with injustice.

Senator Works affirms they need no exemptions to secure them the right to organization and to actions carrying out the legitimate purposes of organization. The working men know that the Sherman anti-trust law has been perverted to deny them rightful and normal activities.

Senator Works declares: "What the laboring man wants is not exemption from liability for acts which if committed by some one else would be a crime." Quite true. What the laboring man wants is exemption from penalties and punishment for acts which, if committed by some one else, would not be crimes.

Working men want to be protected from arbitrary, illegal injunctions which deprive them of constitutional rights and legitimate activities. Men who have had experience with injunctions of the nature of those issued by Judge Dayton or Judge Humphrey have no patience with the theoretical twaddle which Senator Works utters under protection of senatorial free speech.

It is worse than foolish to tell men they cannot be denied justice or constitutional rights. They have been denied these things and now they purpose to secure them for themselves. The spokesmen for special privilege cannot block the advance of justice—justice for all.

Senators, as well as all other representatives, must learn the meaning of justice, or give place to those who know.

MR. HUGO'S ABOUT FACE.

If press reports are correct, Mr. George B. Hugo, president of the Employers' Association of Massachusetts, has made a complete about face, and affirms that the Massachusetts anti-injunction law "is an empty victory for labor," because unionists have "no terror of the superstition of an injunction from the court," and that the new law will "relieve the courts of a disagreeable job and give them an opportunity to regain the respect of the public."

Much could be said of Mr. Hugo's reflection on the courts, and his insinuation that they have lost the public's respect—strange language indeed from one who, before the law was passed, took an opposite view.

But when a man is cornered, and really desires to drop in soft places, he is entitled to the poet's license as he assures the public that he "had his fingers crossed" when he told of the dreadful happenings that were due if this law was adopted.

ANYTHING BUT SAFETY AT SEA.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has started a movement making insurance of steerage passengers on ocean lines compulsory. A slight increase in the rates to cover the cost is advocated, which would obviate making public appeals in the case of disasters.

Vessel owners will do anything but spend money to save life.

The latest scheme illustrates the resourcefulness of a master mind, although disasters at sea have proven that first-class passengers lose their lives, as well as those in the steerage. The Liverpool scheme provides only for the latter.

However, there is much merit in the plan. It will avoid making public harrowing tales of orphaned children and widowed mothers, who can insure themselves when buying tickets. The public will not be expected to contribute where insurance is awarded even though it be a pittance, and protests against coffin ships will once more subside.

Under the laws liabilities are limited, and the Liverpool plan would further reduce costs for disaster at sea, by a proper wording of the insurance clause, which immigrants, when paying for tickets, are supposed to read.

The plan would not only increase dividends, but it would permit vessel owners to pose as philanthropists—sorrowful and humane.

A cheap monument and an elaborate, though inexpensive memorial service for the victims will counteract hostile sentiment and mutterings of protest against floating death traps. No right thinking person would dare question the purpose of these benevolent gentlemen.

This, together with the passage of the Alexander bill now pending in the House of Representatives as a substitute for the La Follette bill, would satisfy the shipping interests.

Both schemes have an equal value in not doing the thing that should be done—guaranteeing safety of life and property at sea.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL

In its efforts to secure the passage of the Clayton anti-trust bill in the Senate, organized labor must not lose sight or interest in another bill now pending at Washington which is of almost equal importance.

There is an immigration bill now before the United States Senate which has been awaiting action for the past two months. This bill contains the illiteracy test which, if incorporated into federal law, will accomplish much to relieve the evils of an already over-stocked labor market by unskilled workers.

While organized labor is not fundamentally opposed to the emigration of workers from foreign lands, when opportunities are at hand for their ready assimilation, it is unalterably opposed to the wholesale importation of poor, ignorant foreign people for no other purpose than to make tainted dollars for the steamship lines and to glut the American labor market in the interest of certain designing employers.

The American Federation of Labor has fought this importation for years and it adopted the following resolutions on the subject at its Toronto convention in 1909:

"Whereas, The illiteracy test is the most practical means of restricting the present stimulated influx of cheap labor, whose competition is so ruinous to the workers already here, whether native or foreign; and

"Whereas, An increased head tax upon steamships is needed to provide better facilities, to more efficiently enforce our immigration laws, and to restrict immigration; and

"Whereas, The requirement of some visible means of support would enable immigrants to find profitable employment; and

"Whereas, The effort of the Federal Bureau of Distribution is to stimulate foreign immigration; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor in 29th annual convention assembled, that we demand the enactment of the illiteracy test, the money test, an increased head tax, and the abolition of the Distribution Bureau; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we favor heavily fining the foreign steamships for bringing debarable aliens where reasons for debarment could have been ascertained at the time of sale of ticket."

It is to be expected that this immigration bill will have the same strenuous opposition accorded the Clayton anti-trust bill, but there seems to be ample reason to believe that the American people, and particularly the organized workers, are strong enough in their advocacy of the measure to secure its passage.

Such a bill, if it should become a law, will in 10 or 15 years serve to clear the industrial and political atmosphere of the country of many of the present unfair and dangerous tendencies.—Rochester Labor Herald.

ORGANIZATIONS THAT DIFFER

In all the discussion over the labor exemption clause of the new national anti-trust measure the opponents of the clause fail to observe that organized labor is not in the same class at all with the trusts whose methods and tactics are regarded as in restraint of trade. It has become the habit of those who seek to oppose the progress of labor to define organized labor as "the greatest trust" in the country. Organized labor has nothing to do with trade in the sense of the buying and selling of goods. Labor is organized for the purpose of protecting its right to work and to life.

A trust is a combination of like industrial units for the purpose of controlling the manufacture of an article of trade and to fix at will the price of such article and thereby to increase as largely as possible the dividends of the stockholders. A labor organization is a union of workingmen for the purpose of mutual acquaintance and the improvement of the conditions of their labor, the fixing of a living wage and the maintenance of their rights and life against the encroachments of a capitalistic regime that steadily tends to force labor into a condition of practical servitude. The aims of the two kinds of organization are strikingly different.

The actual trust toward which trust legislation is directed is not struggling for a livelihood. It is presumed that those constituting the trust have enough of this world's goods and to spare, or they could not invest in anything. They are out for more wealth and power by the most selfish methods. Organized labor, on the other hand, seeks to secure safety for the limb and life of its members, the protection of their homes, and for a wage that will enable its members to live and enjoy some of the finer things of life. The trust logician knows well that the less he can force labor to take, the more he will take to continue his luxurious and extravagant living.—Newark (N. J.) Union Labor Bulletin.

Commission Makes Safety Suggestions

The California State Industrial Accident Commission has made public the following safety suggestions:

"Ladders—Ladders should, wherever possible, be stationary; if movable, they should be provided with either sharp points at the foot, or wide, rough surface feet so as to prevent slipping. Ladders for use in oiling overhead shaftings should be arranged to hook over said shafting.

"Stairways—Stairways should not be built at a sharper angle than fifty degrees. For over fifty degrees, ladders should be used instead. All stairways should be equipped with hand rails. Where the stairway is not built next to a wall or partition, rails should be placed on both sides.

"Platforms and Runways—All elevated walks, runways or platforms, except on loading or unloading side of platforms, if four feet or more from floor level, should be provided with a guard rail. A toe board should be provided to prevent material from falling off.

"Passageways; Keep Clear—All passageways and gangways should be kept smooth and in good repair and free from nails or obstructions over which persons may stumble and fall.

"Swinging Doors; Windows—All swinging doors in stairways and all doors swinging both ways in general passageways should be provided with windows. One window should be provided for each section of double swinging doors. Both sides of the doors should be provided with adequate light, either natural or artificial, during the hours of active operation in the department in which said swinging doors are located. The windows must be kept free from dirt or other obstruction to the vision.

"In order to accommodate boys or girls, the bottom of the windows should not be more than forty-eight inches from the floor. The size of the window which is recommended should be not less than eight inches by twenty-four inches. Guards should be placed over the window to protect the glass from being broken by protruding parts on trucks, etc."

Starch Trust Plant Is a Health Menace

The biggest problem that has confronted the city and its officials in years has arisen in the last few weeks when the starch trust installed new machinery in its local plant which has made life miserable to residents within a radius of half a mile and has killed vegetation and trees in large numbers.

That the plant as now operated is a menace to life and the cause of depression in realty values in this section is an undeniable fact. Loud noises, caused by escaping exhaust steam that is used to produce a new by-product that formerly went to waste, is one of the latest annoyances. Sleep is impossible to those residing within a radius of a half mile, the plant being operated by night as well as by day

Sulphuric acid is used in the preparation of some of the products. The fumes and gases have killed valuable trees and withered shrubs and flowers in the lots that have long been the pride of the thrifty little home owners of that section. Gardens have been killed and lettuce is given a peculiar bitter flavor that makes it unpalatable.

The acid vapors compel families to keep the windows closed. It is clamed that several women and one boy have been made very ill because of the fumes and odors. James McGuire, 815 First street west, states that his wife is in a dangerous condition because of being compelled to breathe the death-laden atmosphere and that her nervous system has been impaired by the noises. Other instances of similar nature are cited by people residing in that neighborhood.

A representative of the State board of health will be in the city today and a further investigation will be had. The citizens will perfect an organization early next week. A meeting will be called at Fire station No. 5 to arrange a campaign that will insure results if the promises secured are not carried out.—Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Tribune.

ITS TENDENCY

In illustrating the tendency toward unity of the future in contrast with the tendency toward diversity of the past, Josiah Strong says:

"If a traveler should enter Chesapeake bay and explore the Susquehanna river, threading his way among its many islands, he would presently find it branching and branching again. Ascending any one of these smaller streams, he would discover that it divides and sub-divides, until, high up in the Alleghenies, he would reach the numberless springs which feed all these streams.

"Crossing the divide, he would soon come upon other springs, whose rivulets soon join the form of a brook. These brooks are all hastening to find a creek which surely loses itself in a river. And thus throughout the Mississippi valley, with its million square miles, he would find numberless streams all unconsciously but surely seeking each other, until at length they unite in the mightly artery which carries their flood to the gulf and the sea."

Of all the streams of tendency moving toward the oneness of the great future, none is more copious and consistent than that of organized labor.

It is the embodiment of unity, impelled by the sublime spirit of brotherhood and service—the fluency of fellowship.

AMERICAN SLUMS

"You literally feel the sense of numbers. Wherever you go in American cities you are conscious of these millions struggling to exist. Then there is the question of climatic extremes. You have no idea what heat means till you live in American slums during a heat wave. That heat drives people mad—if not in mind, in spirit; they are maddened in spirit without losing their reason. Oh, it is dreadful, the heat, among the dense masses of the slums. And in winter, down goes the thermometer, starving people drop dead of cold—killed by cold, not by hunger. Then there is another great difference, the foreign element. We get in our slums over there the knife people. Do you know what I mean?—those races from Europe who carry a knife and use it in argument—lawless, passionate, violent people. This means that our slums are more dramatic than yours. In England misery is depressed. In America its blood is up. You never get one general atmosphere, even as you never get one general language. To visit a slum in America is to come into contact with the passions and vehemence of the whole world. It is extraordinarily interesting, amazingly vital, however sad and dreadful. One cannot lose heart in the slums of America. It is a fight for life."—Miss Eva Booth, in London interview.

MACHINISTS RAISE WAGES.

Middletown, N. Y., July 25.—Machinists employed by the Ontario and Western railroad have secured an agreement with that company which includes wage increases of 4 cents an hour and a number of improved working conditions.

HAVE NO PROTECTION.

London, Ont., July 25.—Laborers in the locomotive shops of the Canadian Pacific railroad have had their wages reduced. The organized workers are showing their shop mates that the company overlooked those who were members of trade unions.

TROUBLE AVERTED.

Ottawa, Can., July 25.—Threatened trouble at the Ottawa Car company has been averted as a result of conferences between that concern and its machinists. The firm has signed an agreement with Local 412 of the International Association of Machinists.

NEW TEAMSTERS' UNIONS.

Detroit, July 25.—Teamsters report the formation of two new unions in this calling, and say a third may be formed within the next few weeks.

SECRET HISTORY.

By George Matthew Adams.

Would that the Secret History of the world might be written—that History that has to do with men and women who work and decently strive that not only both ends may meet, but that all ends may meet.

The great things in every town are done by those who hold within their breast no hope for reward excepting the glory that is sure to follow the consciousness of service worked out to the best of one's ability.

Visible History is inspiring, but Secret History, if revealed as it is, would positively and divinely ennoble.

There must always be Leaders, but no Leaders would be needed if there were no Followers.

The fact that the record of your deeds are not pasted upon billboards, and recorded in newspapers and books, should hold no envious thorn anywhere in your conscious flesh. The fact that you daily make life more livable and less arduous is something to be happy over. For it is a part of the Secret History of the world that is being recorded, though maybe not published.

The mass of Humanity is what counts.

You will do better work and be a better, safer, sounder man and woman if you will but daily strive to make your works tell in the Secret History that is a heritage to all folks of all climes and for all ages.